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L. J. FARMER'S

CATALOG



*Jumbo
Strawberry
Picked Oct 15th.*

STRAWBERRIES
AND OTHER FRUIT PLANTS
L. J. FARMER PULASKI N.Y.

D. W. Shoemaker

JAN 22 1925



Handy Shipping Packages

The picture above shows the usual styles of packages that we use for shipping plants. The small bundle is the common package where 25 to 200 plants are shipped by parcel post. The basket is used for small shipments by express, and also for orders of the same size by parcel post. Most of our orders are shipped in these half-bushel market baskets. We buy them by the carload. They are light and easily handled and

not only save on express charges, but they make a handy basket for our customers to use for various purposes after the plants are removed from them. Large orders of strawberry plants are shipped in crates and other plants in boxes and barrels. Everyone who buys of us praises our packing. We make no charge for packages or packing materials.

Have Your Orders Come by Parcel Post C. O. D.

The postage on plants, up to a few years ago, was 1 cent for 2 ounces, or 8 cents per pound; regardless of the distance traveled. We used to make a uniform charge of 25 to 30 cents per 100 for prepaying the postage to any part of the United States. Since the Parcel Post zone system now applies to plants and seeds, we cannot any more make this uniform charge. It will be seen that packages sent to customers who live nearby will not require postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound, while packages sent to the 7th and 8th zones will require more than 8 cents per pound. As it seems impossible to arrive at any uniform scale, I advise that customers have their parcel post packages sent C. O. D. for the amount of the postage. This not only fixes matters so that you pay just the actual cost of postage, but it practically insures your

package from loss in the mails, because your postmaster cannot collect the postage from you unless he delivers the package. The cost is 10 cents for the C. O. D. and 3 cents charged for returning the money to us. Even if we do not consider how much this helps the government, it is the safe thing to do, as hundreds of packages are lost or stolen from the mails every year.

If our patrons are short of money when they send in their orders, they can send us just one-fourth the total amount with the order and we will send the plants C. O. D. for the balance and cost of postage. We also send orders C. O. D. by express, when one-fourth amount is sent with order. The advantage of parcel post is that your order is delivered right to your door, while you have to go to the express office for the package unless you live within the delivery limits.

Free Gift with Every Order

Every person who orders plants or other goods from this catalogue to the amount of \$2.00 or more, will receive a free packet of Giant Aster Seeds, with full instructions how to plant and care for them. These seeds may be worth dollars to you. If you prefer, we will send you instead, a packet of Coles Early Watermelon. In addition, we also give free, one copy of our 116 page book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," to all who purchase plants or other goods to the amount of \$10.00.

Address L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, N. Y.

Fall Strawberries A Great Success

From The Sunday Post-Standard of Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 2nd, 1924.

Fall Strawberry Harvest Continues on Pulaski Farm

Six Crates Day's Yield of Field of Lawrence J. Farmer, Well Known Authority—Sunshine Aids to Give Fine Crop

PULASKI, Nov. 1.—Picking six crates of strawberries on the last day of October was the experience of Lawrence J. Farmer at his Maplewood farms about a mile south of this village. They were of the fall-bearing variety, promoted by Farmer more than 14 years ago. He expects to continue picking at least a week or two longer under present weather conditions.

The Post-Standard of September 12, 1910, carried the first story of the exploiting of the fall-bearing strawberry by Lawrence J. Farmer, which created quite a furore and the story was published widely in newspapers and magazines throughout the country and also was carried by a magazine in Japan. It was stated by Farmer in reminiscing to-day on the first appearance of the wonderful berry.

He said many persons 14 years ago considered a fall strawberry a myth. His farms were visited by hundreds of motoring parties.

Claims Substantiated

Farmer, who has had years of experience in berry culture, continued his work preliminary to producing this much-talked-of berry. His prediction, made years ago, that strawberries can be raised in this climate as late as November, has been substantiated.

Thousands of growers all over the United States now are producing this particular kind of fruit

late in fall months and marketing it at good prices. Quality of fruit, he said, largely depends upon the amount of sunshine. Cold, rainy weather detracts from quality of berry.

Hotels, not only at Pulaski, but in other towns and cities now serve strawberry shortcake made from home-grown berries practically every day from early June until about the middle of November.

Farmer thus far this season has shipped fall-bearing strawberries to Syracuse, Watertown and Utica, as well as to Saranac Lake, Tupper Lake, Norwood and other points.

Crops Unusually Fine

The crop this season has been unusually fine and of excellent quality, due to long-continued favorable weather.

Farmer is one of the best known authorities in the United States on the strawberry and is author of a work, "Farmer on the Strawberry," which has reached its fourth edition and has been sent to all parts of the civilized world.

Reproductions of James Farmer, Miss Helen Farmer and Miss Mattie Farmer, children of the proprietor picking the berries in November, 1910, have been sent to all parts of the world. James and Helen are graduates of Syracuse University and Miss Mattie Farmer this year entered the same institution.



James, Helen and Mattie Farmer gathering Fall Strawberries, Nov. 11th, 1910.

Sends Fourteen (14) Orders In One Season — Everything Satisfactory

St. Lawrence County, N. Y., 11-17-24.

Mr. Lawrence J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—The last order I sent you makes Fourteen (14) orders in all that I have sent you this season. Everything has proved entirely satisfactory. And now I have a beautiful fruit and flower garden which is admired by everyone that views it.

I shall take pleasure in ordering of you in the future. I advise anyone that is in need of products from a First Class Nursery to not overlook Mr. L. J. Farmer. He gives you the very best stock, is reliable and you get what your order calls for, and prompt service. I feel safe in recommending Mr. Farmer's Nursery. With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly, C. E. DeVilbis.

Farmer on the Strawberry

A book you all should have. One hundred and twelve pages, over 40 beautiful half-tone illustrations. Written by L. J. Farmer, who has spent his life among strawberries and small fruits. Nearly 30,000 copies of this book have been sold. This is the fourth and latest edition. Price, Fifty Cents, postpaid.

SOME OF THE TOPICS TREATED

Origin of the Strawberry.
The Different Species.
Who Ought to Grow Strawberries.
The Profits of Strawberries.
Strawberry Culture as a Side Issue.
Location of the Strawberry Bed.
Preparation of the Soil.
Plants and How to Procure Them.
Taking Up and Fixing the Plants Ready to Set.
What to Do With Plants From the Nursery.
Setting Out the Plants.
Hand Cultivation.
Horse Cultivation.
Training of the Runners.
Sex of the Strawberry.
Fertilizers for Strawberries.
Insect Enemies of Strawberries.
Fungous Diseases.
Winter Protection.
Spring Care of Plants.
Protection From Frosts.
Picking and Marketing.
"The New Strawberry Culture."
Fall Setting of Strawberry Plants.
Pickers and How to Get Them.
The Question of Help.
The Variety Question.
Growing Exhibition Berries.
Raspberry Culture.
Blackberry Culture.
Currant and Gooseberry Culture.
Questions and Answers.



THE STRAWBERRY MAN
OF PULASKI, N. Y.

Wintering Strawberries.
How to Prolong the Strawberry Season.
What is a Good Day's Work?
Covering Strawberry Plants With Earth.

The Fellow Who Kills the Market.
The Strawberry is a Modern Fruit.
New Ground for Strawberries.
Picking Berries on Shares.
Teach Others to Do It.
Weeding Strawberry Beds in Spring.
The Woes of the Introducer.
Cultural Directions for Beginners.
"Fall Bearing Strawberries."
How Fall Strawberries Differ From Other Kinds.
Treatment of Fall Strawberries.
Picking Fall Strawberries.
Marketing Fall Strawberries.
Our Experiences with Fall Strawberries in 1910 and 1911.
Mulching and Frost Protection.
Cost of Growing Fall Strawberries.
Yields and Returns.
Varieties of Fall Strawberries.
How to Produce New Varieties.
Some Observations.
What Will the Outcome Be?
Exhibiting Strawberries at Fairs.
Exhibitions and the Like.
Testimonials from Leading Authorities.
Practical Suggestions on Marketing Berries.
Strawberries for Christmas.
"The Man With the Hoe."

Price of "Farmer on the Strawberry," 50c, postpaid. Those who order goods from this catalog to the amount of \$2.00 can have the book for 25c. We give the book free with all orders amounting to \$10.00 or more. We do not send the book on approval this year, on account of the high price of paper.

OUR UNUSUAL OFFER. Send us 50c for this book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," read it carefully, and, if after reading it you do not consider it benefits you to the amount of \$5.00 or more, return it to us in good condition and we will return your money, 50c.

Farmer's Essays on Fruit Culture

ALL PRACTICAL AND TO THE POINT

How to Grow Strawberries in a Barrel. Tells all the secrets. Price, 10c.

The Proper Time to Set Strawberry Plants. There used to be a certain time in the spring when people set strawberry plants. Now they set them most any time. This essay points it all out. Price, 10c.

The Proper Handling of Small Fruit Plants. This tells the duty of the nurseryman and what the planter must do in order to have his plants live and grow. Price, 10c.

Fall Planting and Its Advantages. It is getting more and more popular to plant in the fall on account of the rush work in spring. This essay shows how and the advantages. Price, 10c.

What, Where, When and How to Plant, by Bohlender, is the most valuable little book for the money that we have ever read. It tells, as its title indicates, what, where, when and how to plant fruit

and ornamental trees, berry plants, roses, shrubs, evergreens, vines and perennials, etc., Price, 25c. Postpaid.

How to Care for Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines During the Winter. As its name implies, this is information that most people need. Price, 10c.

Some Secrets in the Successful Marketing of Fruits. This is the most important item, but least understood by fruit growers in general. Price, 10c.

About that Check for Mr. Williams. Who should stand the loss when the plants fail to grow? This essay gives some light on the subject. Price, 10c.

Some Things the Farmer Should Have That He Usually Goes Without. A very instructive address given by L. J. Farmer on Grange Day, at Old Home Week, Redfield, N. Y., Sept. 3rd, 1921. Price, 10c.

Special Offer. We will mail "Farmer on the Strawberry," What, Where, When and How to Plant," and the 8 essays for only \$1.25. Money back if not satisfied.

Our Location and Facilities

Our nursery is located just off the main road from Syracuse to Watertown, one mile south of Pulaski a progressive village of 2,500 inhabitants who enjoy most of the modern improvements such as electric lights, natural gas, a high pressure water system, paved streets, and city delivery of mail, etc.

Pulaski is the junction of two divisions of the New York Central Railroad. The postoffice is second class due largely to our patronage and handles the five Rural Free Deliveries from the village. There are two banks located in Pulaski, the Pulaski National and the People's National; also, branch offices of the Black River Telephone Company, the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the American Express Co. We refer to any of the above as to our reliability and responsibility.

Please address all communications to

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y.

Strawberries

Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms—the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blossoms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blossoms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a “staminate” or perfect flowered, and one that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a “pistillate” or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates or imperfect flowered varieties will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to have them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the result. If we planted a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents, the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quality and quantity of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalog marked “per” are perfect in flower, and those marked “imp” are imperfect in flower.

Brief Cultural Directions

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from one acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as soon have the proceeds from one acre of strawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It doesn't cost much to start in strawberry culture—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in the fall, they take care of themselves.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three hoed crops have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungus growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crop, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe barn manures tend to cause fungus growth to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 or 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1 x 4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until the growth stops in the fall; this being essential for the best development of the plants.

In applying fertilizer, our rule is to put one-third on the ground before plants are set, one-third while they are growing the first year, and one-third in the spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 pounds, depending upon the previous richness of the soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phos. acid and 10 per cent potash as possible. We cover the fields with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 quarts to the acre. With good average care, they should yield 5 to 10 thousand quarts to the acre. Special varieties often yield from \$500 to \$1,000 to the acre in Oswego County. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.

Transplanted Strawberry Plants or Strawberry Plants for Summer Planting

During the past few years there has grown up a great demand for strawberry plants for June, July, August and September planting. How to meet this demand and supply plants in good shape fit to set out at these dates, has been a great study for us. Our plan of supplying transplanted plants at these times has solved the question. We get these transplanted plants in this fashion. In the spring, we take up strawberry plants from the rows where they grew the year before, just the same as though we were going to set them out permanently or ship them to a customer. Instead of doing this, we heel them in or transplant them to little beds, the rows 6 to 8 inches apart, with plants about 1 inch apart in the rows. We put them into the ground as deep as they grew in the beds the year before and in such a way that each plant reaches the soil with its roots. In this way, we are enabled to get about ten thousand plants on one square rod of ground space. These are watered as seems necessary and kept growing until taken up for final transplanting to our own fields or shipped to customers. Not all kinds of soils are adapted for this transplanting or heeling in business and it requires great skill to so figure things that the plants will be in good shape to ship when wanted. We have studied this out and mastered the situation. To the man or woman who neglected to set strawberry plants in the early spring, we say that we can deliver them good plants in June, July, August and September and the next spring they can pick a good crop of berries from them. Of course this is much more work for us than usual in preparing strawberry plants and we must ask an additional price. We advise using these transplanted strawberry plants any time after May 15th and before Sept. 1st. Price of transplanted plants—\$1.00 per 100, \$5.00 per 1000 over and above the regular price asked in this catalog. For instance, Early Ozark plants will cost in transplanted plants, \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000. Dunlaps will cost, \$2.50 per 100, \$17.00 per 1000.

Specialities and New Varieties



Specimens of the Jumbo Strawberry, greatly reduced. Photo July 18th, 1924.

The Great JUMBO Strawberry

From careful observation, I am convinced that the new Jumbo is the most remarkable strawberry that has been introduced in many years. I have watched it for the past five years and every year it is gaining in popularity. Parties who spoke lightly of it because it was new and untried a few years ago, are now planting it as fast as they can secure good true-to-name plants.

Origin and History

The Jumbo strawberry was originated nearly 10 years ago by James Cliff, an old gentleman of the town of Scriba. He found it as a chance seedling growing in his garden and when he saw its great merits, he began to propagate it. Plants were given to neighbors and increased on his neighbors' and his own grounds as fast as possible. The first crate of this variety shipped to New York, in July, 1920, brought \$32.00, or \$1.00 per quart. This was widely heralded in the local papers and led to increased plantings of the variety.

Many Spurious Plants Sold

The Jumbo suffered the fate of many new varieties of fruits. Thousands of plants were sold of Glen Mary, Stevens Late Champion, Oswego and others and claimed to be Jumbo and this led to great confusion, many not knowing whether the true Jumbo had great merit or not. At length the truth became known and growers are now insisting on certain strains only from those who have the true plants. It is unsafe to buy plants of Jumbo indiscriminately, as many who profess to have the Jumbo, don't know what a real Jumbo is like. We have taken great pains to secure a large stock of the genuine true Jumbo and offer only this strain to our customers.

As a Plant Maker

The Jumbo is the largest, healthiest and thriftiest plant on our place. The plants as well as the berries are giants. It is healthy and free from diseases common to many varieties. The leaves are large, the leaf stalks are large and the runners are unusually large and thrifty. It does not make new plants as freely as Dunlap, but they are plenty thick enough in the row for big yields and best results. A bunch of 25 plants is as large as four bunches of most varieties. A field of Jumbos in the town of Scriba, the past fall, was the prettiest

sight I ever saw in the strawberry plant line. They had been hand layered, so that every plant was just so far from other plants in the field and the sight was most pleasing.

Jumbo is an Enormous Yields

I am astounded at the yields of Jumbo that have been secured by some growers. Two crates to the square rod of ground is quite often reported. This is at the rate of over 300 crates to the acre. One grower who had $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres of them in 1924, harvested 630 crates, and over half of his field was old beds, worked over. The berries shown in picture were from this field after 480 crates had been harvested. The lady in charge of the crating of the berries told me that it would take four of these berries to make one of the first pickings. It is nothing uncommon to pick quarts of them where 12 to 13 berries will heap a quart basket. They sell in the city markets for the highest prices.

Jumbo is a Long Season Berry

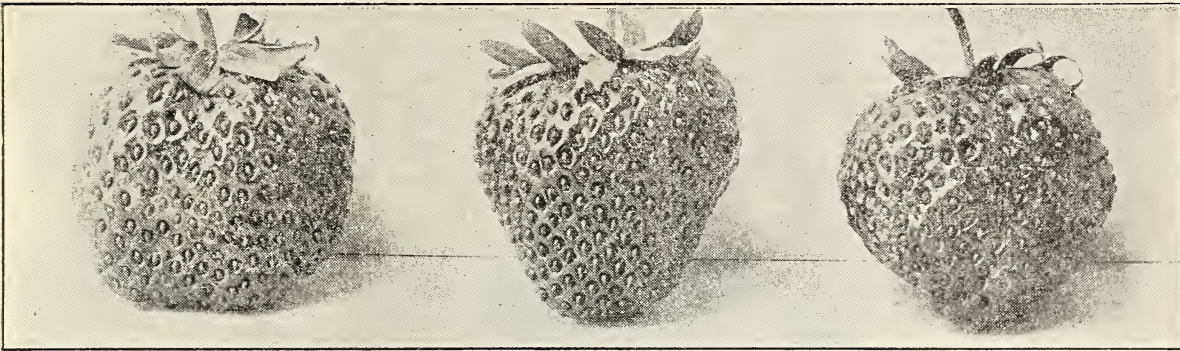
The Jumbo begins to ripen earlier than other late berries and continues after they are all gone. One grower relating his experience with them, said he had five rows of Jumbo and 18 of Glen Mary. At the first picking he harvested four crates of Jumbo and one of Glen Mary. In the height of the season the Jumbo bore 13 crates at one picking and the Glen Mary 18 crates. At the last picking, the Jumbo bore four crates and the Glen Mary one crate, thus repeating the record of the first picking. It will be seen that not only is Jumbo a greater yielder than the Glen Mary, but it yields heavily at the beginning and close of the season when berries are highest in price, while Glen Mary yields heaviest in the height of the season, when strawberries are plenty and cheap. It is hard to believe that any berry will outyield Glen Mary, but the Jumbo will. This fact is borne out by the experience of several who have tried them both.

It Has a Perfect Blossom

The Jumbo will yield just as good crops when planted alone as it will when planted near other varieties. It has a perfect blossom and can be used to great advantage to pollinize other weak pistillates of its season. You can set a whole field of the Jumbo and be assured that you will get

a fine crop of berries without regard to other varieties being planted near by. It fertilizes its own blossoms and can also be used to fertilize blossoms of others. The flavor of the Jumbo is excellent. It is not equal to Marshall or Chesapeake,

been harvested and on Oct. 15th, this field was white with blossoms and had many crates of green berries and quite a few ripe berries, some of which we picked and photographed and are shown on the front cover of this catalog and also on the



Typical specimens of "Jumbo" picked Oct. 15th, 1924.

but much better than most varieties, unusually good for so productive a variety. The price it sells for in market is indicative of its good qualities. We predict that it will be the most popular late market strawberry in the country when generally known.

As a Fall Bearing Variety

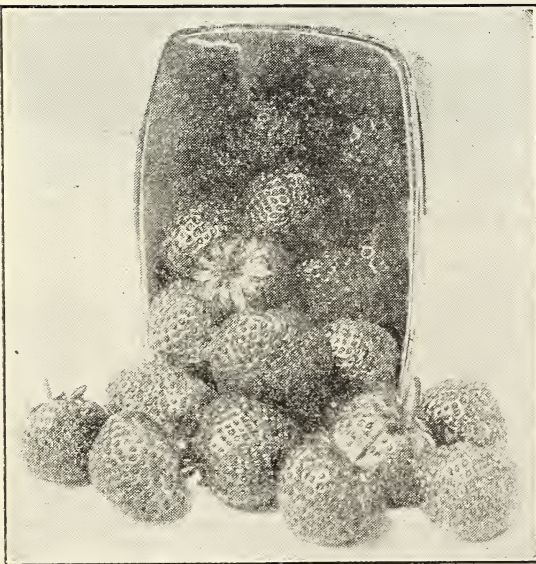
The Jumbo is not an everbearing or fall bearing variety, such as Francis, Americus, Waits, Champion, Come Back, etc., yet it inclines to bear in the fall on beds that have fruited before in the spring. So far as I know it has no fall-bearing strawberry blood in its make-up, but it is so productive that it seems to "boil over" after the spring crop and bear another crop in the fall. This trait has been noticed in other very productive kinds in the past, but not so pronounced as in the Jumbo. We do not put out the Jumbo on its record as a fall bearer, in fact we make no claims in its behalf on this account, yet it certainly does bear quite heavily in the fall on old beds. The past fall I was on a field that had been worked over after the spring crop had

inside. Two crates were picked from this field Nov. 8th and shipped to New York City and sold at \$16 per crate, or 50c per quart. It certainly is "going some" to pick two crates of nice large red strawberries of fine flavor Nov. 8th in the latitude of Oswego, N. Y. When winter came, this field was still loaded with frozen berries in all stages, green, ripe and even blossoms.

Characteristics and Probable Origin

The Jumbo is a roundish berry and from its shape, we are inclined to believe it a seedling of the Sample strawberry, fertilized with some well known variety, but we cannot tell which. Many of the berries are blunt or flat on the end with a dimple or dent, a trait quite characteristic of the variety. The plants average the largest of any variety we grow. We expect to be able to fill all orders, as we have a large fine stock. Price, 10 plants, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.00. Potted plants with earth on roots, just double these prices.

Wait's Everbearing Strawberry



Wait's Everbearing. Photo Nov. 2nd 1924.

This is truly a magnificent fall bearing strawberry, as large if not the largest of all the ever-

bearing kinds. Many people who have seen or grown only the older kinds of the everbearing strawberries, are prejudiced against this new race of strawberries and will have nothing to do with any of them. They change their minds mightily when they see the Wait's Everbearing in fruit or on the market stands. It is easily the best and far distances any of its sisters of the Superb class of everbearers. It has the same pretty shape and color and glossiness of the Superb, Neverfail, Peerless, etc., and is fully twice as productive, as any of them.

The plants are clean, healthy growers and the individual plants crown up heavily and bear immense crops in the fall and prodigious crops in the summer. It begins to bear its fall crop later than Francis, Champion, etc., and continues to fruit as long as freezes hold off. Ordinary frosts have no ill effects on them. Some varieties of everbearing strawberries are best in the fall and inferior in the regular summer season and vice versa. The Wait's Everbearing is large and fine in the fall and fully as large and fine in the summer season. It is so large and attractive in the fall that most varieties cannot compete with it in favor and in the summer it is so nice that it often outsells other varieties, \$1.00 per crate and at the same time out-yields ordinary summer kinds. We have picked them so large that 16 berries would crowd the top of a quart basket. The berries are round as if turned in a lathe, bright, glossy red in color, with a blunt end, very firm, good keepers and fine for shipping. It is by far the best flavored of all the Superb type of everbearing strawberries and no one who intends to grow this new race of strawberries for market should leave out this variety. Where heavy freezes do not come until Nov. 15th to 20th, we know of nothing that will bring in surer money than Wait's Everbearing Strawberry. Price of plants, 10 plants, \$1.00; 25, \$2; 100, \$6; 1000, \$50.

The "Come Back" Everbearing Strawberry

This is a natural selection from the Minnesota No. 1017 strawberry, surpassing that variety as the Champion Everbearing surpasses the old Progressive. Many in this section think that this variety beats all other everbearing kinds in producing quarts and dollars and cents. The plants are strong growers and produce a liberal number of runners and young plants. It does best on well-drained land, such as rich upland loam, gravel or sand. The plants are subject to mildew and blight if planted on soggy wet soils. Under right conditions, the plants are the most productive of almost all varieties. For pure market purposes, it is undoubtedly one of the most profitable if not the most

profitable one to grow of all the everbearing strawberries. The plants form immense hills and are enormously productive, it being nothing uncommon to pick a quart from one plant in the fall. The berries run medium size to very large, are round, blunt on the end and present a good appearance in the baskets. The color of the berries is good. The plants not only produce an enormous crop in the fall from August until November, but bear a full spring crop which equals, if not exceeds, any variety we know. You can take my word that no one will make a mistake in planting this variety. Price of plants. 10 plants, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.00.



The Come Back or "Kum-Bak" Everbearing Strawberry. Photo Nov. 2nd, 1924.

Pot Grown Strawberry Plants

Many people prefer pot grown plants to any others on account of the earth on the roots, enabling the inexperienced to plant strawberry plants without loss at any season of the year. We can supply pot grown strawberry plants any growing month of the year. The months that they are usually set are July and August. If you want particular varieties or a large quantity, let us know your wants at least 30 days in advance of time wanted. Price of potted plants \$5.00 per 100, \$35 per 1000 in addition to price of plants priced in this catalog. For instance, Early Jersey Giant would cost \$7.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000 and Dunlap \$6.50 per 100, \$47.00 per 1000. Potted plants are of great expense to produce and must be packed in strong packages for shipment or they are easily destroyed.

Modoc Co., Calif., Nov. 11th, 1923.

The 50 Americus were received and came in fine condition. They certainly were a fine lot and every one will grow. The Erskine Park and Royal Purple were very nice plants. Theo. H. Bistrup.

Gwinnett Co., Georgia, Oct. 2nd, 1923. Last fall I ordered from you a few Rathburn blackberry roots. These plants have made fine growth, some canes attaining 7 or 8 feet in length. Wm. H. Cooper.

Spokane County, Washington, Feb. 28th, 1924.

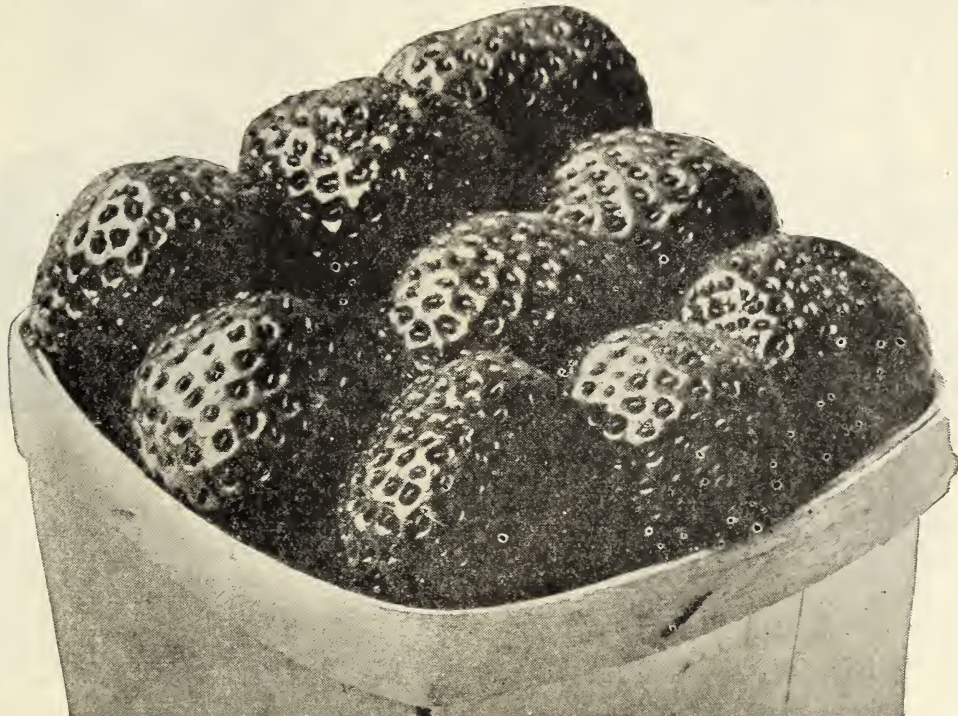
Inclosed is \$1.50. Please send me 12 each of the Americus and Francis strawberries. Several years ago I ordered these two varieties from you and have had all the berries we could use from that time to this during the summer and fall months. Their flavor is fine and I have always had good success with them. I want to get a new start with Francis and Americus. I certainly can recommend these two varieties. W. S. Rynearson.

Fall Bearing Strawberries

Progressive (P). The Progressive is best known and most generally grown of all everbearing strawberries. The plants and berries both show Dunlap parentage. The berries are small to medium in size, dark red, firm and of excellent quality. The growth of plants is good. As a spring or summer fruiter, it is the earliest strawberry we know. The first few pickings are good but they rapidly deteriorate in size. Very dependable. Price 25 plants, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Champion Everbearing (P). So far as I can learn, this is a natural selection from the Progressive.

all the fall bearing kinds. It does the best on poor soil of any variety we know. It is subject to leaf spot and blight if planted on heavy clay or wet soils, preferring sand or gravel, well drained. If the tops are mowed or clipped off when in full blossom in May, they will send out a new crop of blossoms and bear during July, August, September and October of the second year. All fall bearing strawberries bear the first year the plants are set out, but Duluth bears a good crop the next summer and fall. Price, 25, \$1.25; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.



Basket of Wait's. Photographed Oct. 15th, 1923.

So much has been said and written that it was nothing but the Progressive under a new name that we presume many have not got the true Champion Everbearing. With us it is better in every way than the Progressive. The plants are better growers, the berries are larger, brighter in color and fully four times as productive as the Progressive. The average person will get more quarts and make more money growing this variety for market than he will most any of the other varieties. Price, 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.

Superb (P). Plants are healthy growers and stool up to large fruiting plants. The berries are very beautiful, the prettiest of all fall bearing kinds, but are not over productive, ordinarily speaking. The fruit is round, very regular in shape and commands the best prices in market. While it is not a heavy fruiter in the fall unless grown in hills under favorable conditions, it is enormously productive, of medium to large berries in the summer or regular season. Price 25, \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.

Peerless (P). An improvement over the Superb of which it is a seedling. The plants are healthy growers and the berries are very glossy and more productive than Superb. Price 25, \$1.25; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.

Duluth. Plants are strong growers and in the fruiting bed, the old plant makes immense crowns and grows to a very large size. It bears an immense crop of medium to large berries in the fall and again in the spring or summer, it outdoes itself again. The berries are of good color and the best shipper and market berry of

PULASKI HOTEL SERVES FRESH STRAWBERRIES FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER

THE RANDALL
Stephen R. Bishop, Prop.
PULASKI, N. Y.

November 20th, 1924.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I am the Proprietor of the Randall House, a hotel located in Pulaski for the accommodation of Tourists and others.

We make a specialty of the tourist trade and catering to banquets, etc.

We have served strawberry or raspberry shortcake practically every day from early summer until well into November. These berries have been furnished us by L. J. Farmer, whose gardens are about one mile from Pulaski. The last raspberries were brought to us Oct. 18th and the last strawberries Nov. 11th and we had strawberry shortcake for dinner Nov. 12th.

(Signed) Stephen R. Bishop.

Sworn to before me

Dec. 15, 1924.

Jessie F. Farmer,

Notary Public.

Neverfail (P). Was introduced by us several years ago. It is of the Superb type and when we first grew it, it was far superior to its parent but it does not seem to be adapted to some soils. We get very fine reports for it from other localities, but here, it is far outclassed by Wait's Everbearing and some others. It bears immense crops of superfine berries in the regular summer season. Price, 25, \$1.25; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.

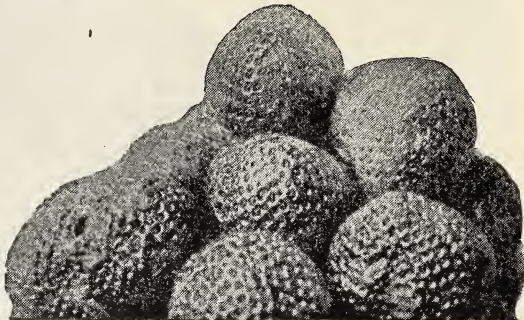
Wait's Everbearing (P). See description elsewhere. This is the best of all the Superb type of strawberries. Fine for fall crops and unsurpassed as a summer fruiter. Price, 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.

Come Back or "Kumbak" (P). This is a natural selection from the Duluth or Minnesota No. 1017, as Champion is of the Progressive. It is stronger grower, more productive and larger berry. The Minnesota 1017 was never properly appreciated, because it was never boomed by nurseriesmen, but those who have tried it and know it best, appreciate it and will welcome a real improvement over it in "Kumbak." Price, 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.

Francis (P). Under ideal conditions, Francis is the most productive of all the fall bearing kinds. It is also the largest average size. The plants are quite small and must be well cared for until they get well established. In the fruiting bed, the plants crown up and grow to large proportions, bearing immense crops of berries. They are the earliest to ripen of all the fall bearing kinds we have tried. In three weeks after they blossom, you can pick ripe fruit in most seasons. The berries are bright glossy red, very large and of fine flavor. The plants and fruit show French parentage and therefore must be well protected during the winters. We have grown them at the rate of 10,000 qts. to the acre and they out-sell most other varieties. The right person with ideal conditions can make a fortune out of the

Francis for the fall trade. It is not much good as a spring fruiter. Price, 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.

Americus (P). This is of the same general type and parentage as the Francis but is more hardy and rugged. The plants are somewhat better growers but not more productive. Both varieties can be detected from other varieties by their bright glossy foliage, suggesting French parentage. They are seedlings of the Pan American crossed with Louis Gauthier. The Americus produces a good crop, on ordinary soil, of medium-sized berries. On heavy clay soils, the berries are the largest of any fall bearing kind. In the regular fruiting season of spring or summer the Americus is about the finest looking and eating berry we ever knew. In summer or fall a quart of them stood in a closed room will fill it full of strawberry aroma and when made into shortcake or eaten fresh, the Americus is the best flavored berry of all time. Price, 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$40.



Americus. Reduced in size.

Early June Bearing Strawberries

Premier (P). This is the most popular early strawberry of the day. The berries are very large, long pointed, light red in color and present a good appearance in the basket and in market. It produces such a quantity, that growers are simply carried away with it, no other early strawberry is anything near equal to it in productiveness. It is rather light colored for canning but for home use and near market, no other early strawberry can anywhere compete with it. The plants are light green in color and the true variety may be identified by a slight upward curl to the leaves. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Howard No. 17 (P). Very similar if not the same as Premier. Some claim it is a few days later and some it is more productive. Anyway, we

are quite sure it is a mighty good one for making money with. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Early Ozark (P). Strong, sturdy plants with rich leathery foliage, very productive, of deep red, firm berries that ripen all in a couple of weeks. The berries are deep red clear through, very firm and fine for shipping or for canning. Resembles old Wilson in many ways, but larger and fully equal to it as a canner and shipper. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

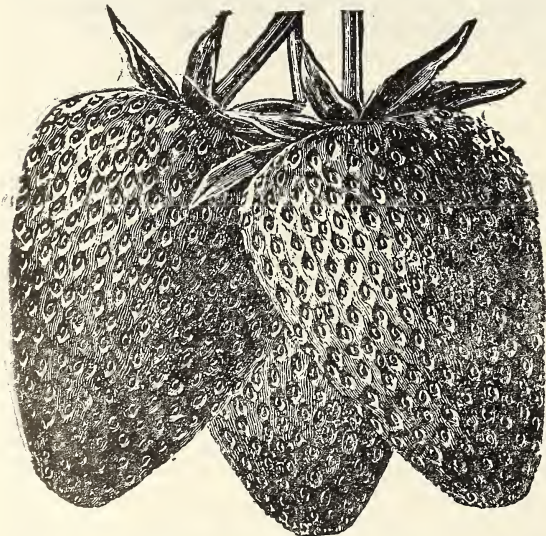
Campbell's Early (P). A fine growing plant and very productive. Berries very pretty, bright glossy crimson and produced in great abundance. Medium to large in size. Very popular for market. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Horsey (P). A new variety, especially adapted for the South, introduced by Mr. Hall of Maryland where it is a great favorite as a market and canning sort. Does well everywhere. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Excelsior (P). Plants great runners, small but vigorous. Berries deep dark red, very glossy and attractive. Probably the earliest spring bearing strawberry ever grown. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Missionary (P). Plants much like Dunlap in growth, making many runners. In great favor in Florida and the South for shipping north in winter. The berries are large, long, pointed, very firm and of best color, being very glossy and attractive to the eye. This is the variety you see in the show windows in January and February. They look as if varnished. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

Michel's Early. Plants very rampant growers, unsurpassed in vigor. Berries medium size, light-colored and fine flavored. Not very productive, but will grow without care for years and produce berries that can be eaten. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.



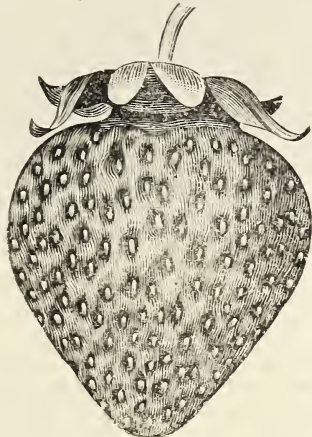
Typical Specimens of Premier.

Lewis County, N. Y., June 29th, 1923.
I wish to write you and thank you very much for those fruit trees. They all seem to be living.
Frank Peabody.

Chenango County, N. Y., May 27th, 1924.
Received the strawberry plants today and they came all O. K.
Joseph Van Housen.

Medium Season Strawberries

Senator Dunlap (P). Among those who give only ordinary culture, the Dunlap is the most popular variety in America. The plants are fine growers, covering the surface with young plants, if not restricted. The berries are rich red, medium to large in size, produced in great abundance and are of the very finest flavor at all times. A



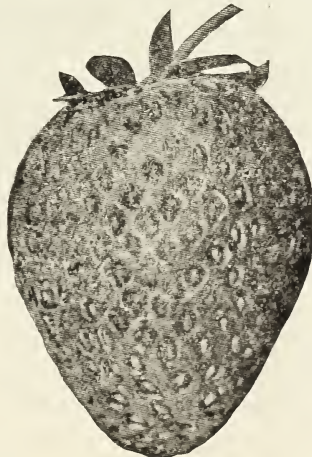
Senator Dunlap

farmer can set out a bed of these, hoe them only once and he will get some strawberries. If better care is given, better results can be expected. Too much cannot be said in praise of this variety. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.

Climax (P). A fine growing plant, producing immense crops of light red berries quite early in the season. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.50.

Warfield (Imp.) Plants of the Dunlap type. Small but vigorous and healthy. It is the ideal canning berry, being rich dark red clear through. In many tests, it has proven the most productive strawberry in cultivation. Berries are medium in size and of fine flavor. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Haverland (Imp.) Like Warfield, this is a pistillate flowered variety and all such varieties are usually enormously productive and stand frosts in blossoming time better than perfect flowered



The Haverland

varieties. The Haverland is a fine growing plant and it bears so heavily that the berries literally lay around the plants "in heaps and piles." Berries are finger-shaped and light red in color, fine for home market. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

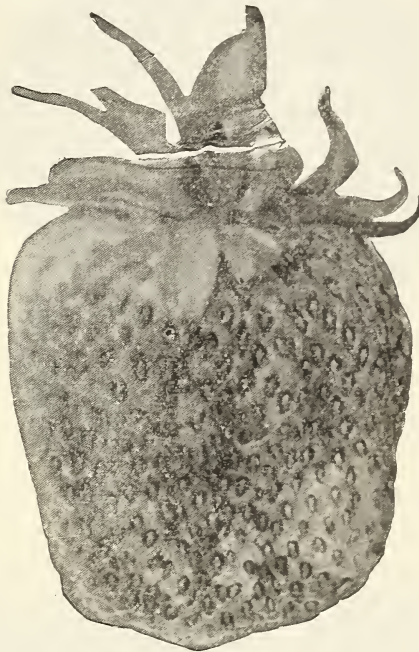
Tenn. Prolific (P). A good growing plant, producing an enormous crop of medium-sized berries of average quality, quite popular for market. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Parson's Beauty (P). Also known as Pocomoke and Gibson. Very popular for market in many

sections. Plants vigorous growers like Dunlap. Berries are dark in color, medium to large in size and produced in great abundance. It is one of the most dependable of varieties. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Eubach (Imp.) Plants vigorous, very large, but produce few runners compared to some varieties. Berries light red in color, enormous size and produced in great quantities. Price 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.

New York (P). This variety is so good that it has been introduced and named over several times. It is known as Oswego, Dornan, Hundred Dollar, Corsican, Ryckman, Pride of Michigan, Uncle



New York or Oswego, Etc.

Jim, Morgan's Favorite, etc. This of itself is convincing of its good qualities. The plants are light green in color, large and vigorous. Berries are large to very large, wedge shaped and flat with rich dark red color on the upper side next the sun and lighter color underneath. The flavor is mild and not very pronounced, but liked by most people because it is not sour. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Marshall (P). Large light-colored plants with glossy foliage, vigorous and productive with good care. Berries very large, dark glossy crimson color and of the very finest flavor. Is not a success unless given high culture, rich soil and sufficient winter protection. This is the strawberry aristocrat. I have seen them that 6 heaped a quart basket. This variety, with Sharpless, Americus and Chesapeake are the best flavored of all strawberries. Price 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.

Norwood. A berry of the Marshall type. Looks like it in both plant and fruit. The originator claimed to have grown them so large that 3 crowded a quart basket. I never could get them to do better than the Marshall. Price 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.

Success (P). A vigorous growing plant, producing an enormous crop of bright light red berries of good size. Fine for market. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Cooper (P). This is claimed by its friends to be of enormous size and about the most productive plant in existence. We have it growing but have not fruited it yet. Plants are moderate growers, large and vigorous. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

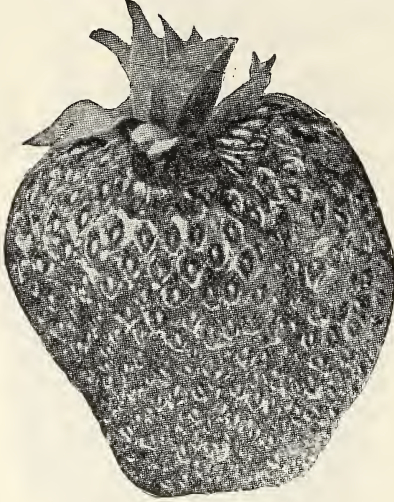
Columbia County, N. Y., May 7th, 1924.
Received trees and plants Monday evening. They seemed in good condition.
Mrs. Mary A. Knapp.

Late Strawberries

Jumbo (P.) Originated in Oswego County, N. Y., several years ago. Plant enormous size and makes plenty of runners. Berries very large and produced in enormous quantities. Not an everbearing variety, but inclined to fruit in the fall on old beds. The coming late market strawberry. Price, 10 plants, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.00.

Sharpless (P.) Vigorous growing plants, making many runners. Very productive with good care and rich soil. Berries very large, irregular in shape light colored and not very firm, but of the very highest flavor. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Glen Mary (Imp.) Plants, large, vigorous and very productive on light or well-drained soils. Berries large, light-colored, very firm and good shippers. The favorite for market with many



Glen Mary

growers who are looking for enormous crops of large berries at moderate prices. Grown very extensively in our section for shipment to New York market. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Wm. Belt (P.) A very large, vigorous plant that must have well drained soil to do its best. It is enormously productive, especially the second year of fruiting. The berries are large to very large, inclined to be irregular and coxcombed the first few pickings, then they get regular shaped. The flavor is excellent. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Brandywine (P.) Plants quite vigorous growers, but like Glen Mary and Wm. Belt, must have well drained soils, sand or gravel, or the plants will succumb to leaf blight or mildew and produce very little. The berries are very large, round in shape, with large beautiful calyx and present a fine appearance in the market. While Glen Mary and Wm. Belt are light colored, the Brandywine is deep rich red clear through and is of the rich strawberry flavor with character to its flavor. You know that you are eating strawberries when you eat the Brandywine. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Sample (Imp.) Plants good growers, large and enormously productive. Berries very large, oval, good shape, attractive. One of the most productive and profitable kinds in cultivation. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Nick Ohmer (P.) A moderate growing plant, producing a good crop of medium to large berries of finest quality. Much in favor on the Pacific coast. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Wolverton (P.) A strong growing plant, making many runners and very productive of very large berries of bright red color, inclined to lighter color on the tip ends. Much in favor in the cold climate of Canada. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Aroma (P.) -Strong growing vigorous plants, very productive of large, light colored, glossy berries, oblong in shape. A fine late berry for market and much in favor, being more largely grown in

many sections of the Southwest than all others combined. It does fine everywhere—in the South or North. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Crimson Cluster (P.) A berry of the Gandy type, very large, attractive and fine for market, being unusually firm. The plants are moderate growers, having long runners. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

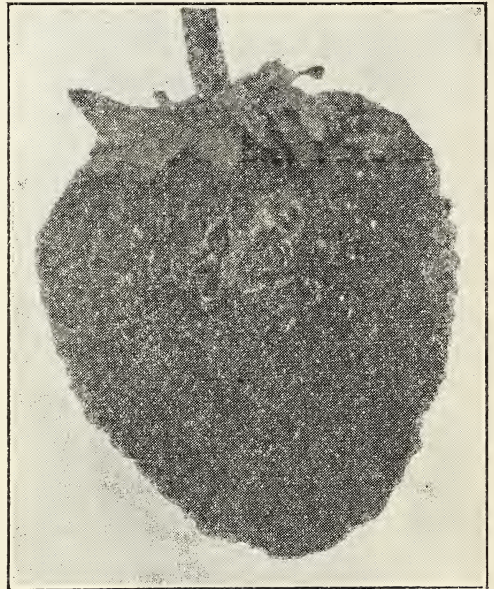
Chesapeake (P.) This is the aristocrat among late strawberries. The plant is large and vigorous and bears quite well under high culture, but must be well protected for winter. Berries are very large, regular shaped as if turned in a lathe, bright, glossy crimson and present a fine appearance in the basket. It has the finest possible flavor and sells above all others in markets that know it. Very few succeed with it, however. Price 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.

Gandy (P.) The old favorite for late market. Berries large to very large, firm and good shippers. Plants moderately vigorous and productive. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Big Joe (P.) This is so good a variety that it has been re-named several times. It produces a good crop of medium to large sized plants with glossy foliage. The berries are large, oblong, very glossy and attractive and of fine flavor as well as color. A safe variety to plant for market. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Kellogg's Prize (Imp.) A good growing plant producing an enormous crop of large, light-colored berries, not very firm, very similar in appearance to Sample, but not so good color or so firm. All right if quantity alone is wanted. Stands frosts well. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Judith and Sample (P. and Imp.) The Judith is a very large, dark-colored, firm berry from Massachusetts, very similar in shape and appearance to Sample and they pick well together and



The Judith Strawberry

show off fine together in the basket. This mixture of Sample and Judith will bring the very highest results in quantity and quality of fruit. The plants are mixed half and half, every other parent plant being Judith. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Lupton (P.) A berry of the Gandy type. Plants very large, sturdy and vigorous. More productive than Gandy. Berries very large, good color and unusually firm, possibly the firmest of all strawberries. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Big Late (P.) A fine growing plant, very productive of nice berries that are firm and attractive and sell fine in fancy markets. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Stevens Late Champion (P.) Here is a variety whose great merits have been overlooked by commercial growers generally. It is grown for shipment to New York and other markets more

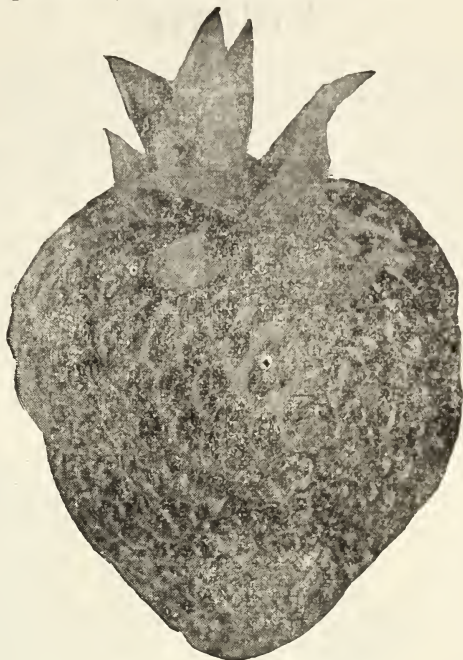


Some Baskets of Steven's Late Champion

largely in Oswego County than any other kind with the possible exception of Glen Mary. The plants are fine healthy growers and cover the entire space allotted to them. They do well and bear enormous crops on all kinds of soils and will produce good crops on soils too poor for most other kinds. The fruit is large to very large, bright red color, very firm and unsurpassed as a shipper. Many of the berries are flat and pack nicely in the baskets. They have a healthy, large green hull and the berry is very dry with little juice. They will stand on the vines without picking longer than any variety we know. A quart of them weighs less than other varieties as they have less moisture and this is why they ship so well. They require quite a lot of sugar when eaten fresh. For the past three years they have proven the most profitable of all the varieties with us, but we expect Jumbo, which has never fruited on our place, to surpass them. Price 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Mascot (P.) This variety is in such good favor with

years and in all this time, taking everything into consideration, we have never had a variety on our place that equalled this one. The plants are ideal, large, healthy, sturdy growers with immense large leathery leaves that are rarely ever diseased



The Mascot Strawberry

on any kind of soil. The berries are large, bright, glossy crimson, regular in shape, as if turned out in a lathe, and present an unusually attractive appearance in the basket, selling for the



Copyrighted 1915
By L. J. Farmer

Some specimens of "The Best" Strawberry

my customers that I never have quite enough plants, but I hope to this year. The plants are ideal growers and produce an enormous crop of the very finest flavored berries which sell for several cents above common late kinds like Glen Mary, Champion, etc. The berries are large to very large, dark, glossy-colored and very firm. Its season is late to very late, about the latest of all strawberries. Price 25, \$1.; 100, \$3.; 1000, \$20.
The Best (P.) We have grown strawberries for 42

highest prices. Everybody should try out this variety on their soils. Its only fault is that when the plants are overstimulated, they are not as productive as one would wish the first year of fruiting, but the same plants will bear wonderfully the second year. We only had them trouble us in this way but one year. They have sold on the New York market at 70c per quart, wholesale. The flavor is good. Price, 25, 1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.

Easy Strawberry Culture

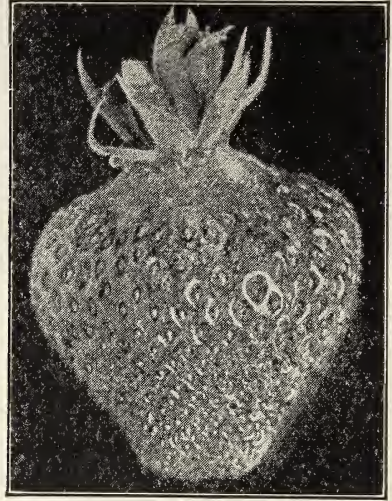
Strawberries may be grown as easily as corn or potatoes, in some respects much easier. There is not the heavy lifting to strawberries that there is to corn or potatoes and after the first year, the work of taking care of them is almost nothing.

I often think of the busy farmer, because I have been one of them myself, all my life. The farmer cannot figure out how he is ever going to get time to set and care for a strawberry bed. This article is to show him how to do it.

Select a quarter of an acre of ground near the buildings and on top of a hill, if possible. If the piece is in sod, manure it heavily and plant corn or potatoes on it the first year. If you have a piece that has just had a crop of corn or potatoes taken from it, all the better. Fit this piece of land as early in the spring as possible. Get two thousand plants and set them out on this piece. If the rows are marked five feet apart and the plants set one foot apart in the row, the quarter of an acre will take just 2,000 plants. In selecting the varieties, be sure to get half Senator Dunlap and the other half some late kind like Aroma or Stevens Late Champion. Get these kinds, especially the Dunlap, because they are hardy and will do well in the same place for many years. After the plants are set, run the cultivator through them every time you cultivate your corn or potato patch. Hoe them once sure, and as many times afterwards as you can afford the time.

By fall, the entire surface of the ground will be covered with a green mat of young plants and runners. Now run a cultivator, narrowed up, where the rows come together to destroy the last-formed runners and little plants and to make a path for the convenience of the pickers. Cover the entire surface with straw or some coarse material free

of weed seeds about Dec. 1st. In the spring about May 1st, rake the most of this material into the paths to act as a mulch for the berries and a carpet for the pickers. When picking time comes you will be delighted with the results. After picking is over, plow two furrows away from the rows onto the path, narrowing up the row of plants to six inches. After a time, cultivate these fur-



Champion Everbearing

rows until they are level. Pull out whatever dock and perennial weeds that grow up in the rows. The young plants will again fill the rows. Make a path for picking in the late fall, the same as the fall before. Cover the field with straw manure about Dec. 1st and rake it partly off the plants the next spring. Keep this operation up from year to year. When the center of the old row gets too old and unproductive, plow this up and change the row of fruiting plants over to where the pickers' path was. If annually manured and given only a little attention, you can grow strawberries on the same ground almost indefinitely. Sometimes the white grubs will get after your plants and you won't get as many berries as you will other years, but you will get some. Other years you will get more than you expect, but these can be given to the neighbors or sold in market. You may discover that strawberries pay much better than regular farm crops. To show how long a field will last, I have a patch of Senator Dunlap that has been set for 20 years, with not even a plow in it, after the first year. The past season, it bore a good crop of very fine berries and has done this most every year during all this time. There is no excuse whatever for going without strawberries.



Early Ozark Strawberry

Shortage of Strawberry Plants

In a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker, Mr. Collingwood calls attention to the extreme shortage of strawberry plants in this country, especially in the sections that are given over largely to the growing of strawberry plants. While we believe our supply is ample for all demands, we would especially urge our friends to send in their orders early that they may not be disappointed. The shortage is due to excessive wet, in the spring, preventing large planting and this followed by severe drouths which prevented normal growth.

Fayette Co., Pa., July 14th, 1924.

I received my order of strawberry plants and they were very nice plants. Lorenzo Giley.

Why PRICES Vary

In looking over catalogues, the average person is impressed with the variance in prices of different varieties and wonders at it. One variety of strawberry may be priced \$1.50 per 100 and another \$10, per 100. Why is this thus? There are several reasons. A variety that has just been introduced is always higher in price. Some kinds do not make as many plants as others and are therefore higher priced. Varieties for which there is unusual demand on account of great merit are higher in price. The same thing might be said about variance in prices of different catalogues. Like automobiles, you usually get what you pay for. Do you want a Buick or a Ford?

Raspberries

While strawberries may be set any growing month of the year and get fairly good results, raspberries must be set at certain seasons or the results are not good. The best time to set them is when the plants are dormant in early spring or after Oct. 1st in the fall. If the plants have been held back, they may be set later in the spring and good results are also secured by taking up the green and growing plants and setting them out the same day, after the young canes have made a growth of 6 to 8 inches. The more cloudy and moist the day, the better will be the results. The best patch of black raspberries I ever fruited was set about June 10 with young plants that had grown up to 12 to 18 inches before we transplanted them.

The more vigorous growing the variety is, the farther apart it ought to be set. Red raspberries may be set in continuous rows 5 to 6 feet apart and the plants set one to three feet apart in the rows; or they may be set 5 to 6 feet apart each way and kept closely in hills, cultivating both ways. Black and purple raspberries may be set on the same plan, but the rows for black caps should be one foot farther apart and for purple raspberries two feet farther apart, than for red raspberries. When plants are set in hills to cultivate both ways, it is a good plan to set two plants in each hill about six inches from each other. Raspberries need to be well tended and hoed the first year but in after years, most of the work can be done by horse and cultivator in early spring, and just after the fruit is harvested. The old canes should always be cut out and burned after fruiting.

We consider the raspberry second in importance to the strawberry. It is not so profitable, acre for acre, but many people prefer to grow them because there is not much hand labor to them.



A Tempting Dish of The Cuthbert Red Raspberry

Red Raspberries

Cuthbert. The standard among red raspberries. Canes light colored, vigorous, healthy and productive. The plants produce many suckers or new plants from the roots and these must be kept down or the yield will be curtailed. The berries are large, oblong, deep red in color and of the very finest flavor. It is the ideal variety for table use or canning. Nothing surpasses a shortcake made of Cuthbert red raspberries. Price 10c each; 25 for \$1.25; 100 for \$3.50; 1000, \$30. Two-year transplants 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$40.

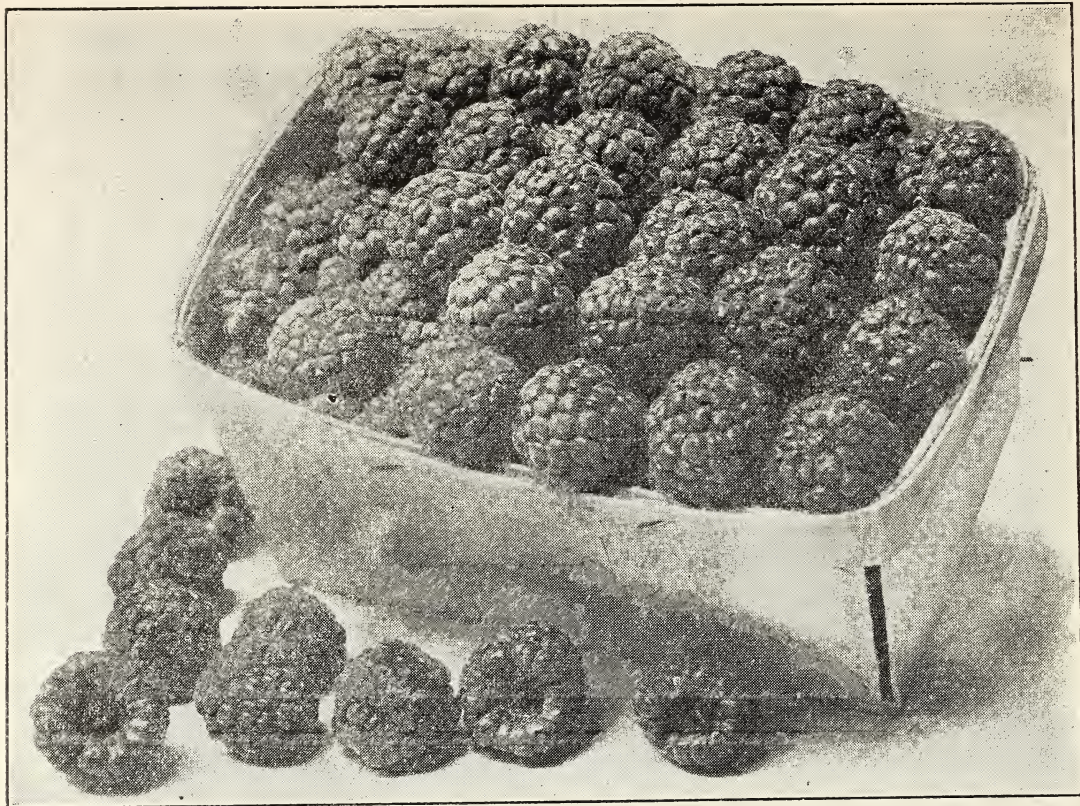
The Redpath Red Raspberry

It is now definitely decided that the Redpath is a superior strain of the Latham red raspberry, less liable to diseases than the strain generally offered as Latham. We secured our original plants of J. V. Bailey of Minnesota when the variety was first disseminated by nurserymen. Our state inspector of nurseries tells me that ours is the only

practically pure lot of Redpath (Latham) plants in the State of New York.

A Most Wonderful Raspberry

From a commercial standpoint, the Redpath is the most remarkable and valuable red raspberry, now before the public. It is the hardiest, the most productive and most pleasing in appearance when placed on the market. I have always considered the Columbian purple the most productive raspberry in existence, and I think Redpath will yield quite as much fruit as Columbian and sell for better prices because it is a pure red berry. If it has a fault, it is that it is not of the highest flavor when eaten fresh, but when canned or preserved, it is unsurpassed. It is distinctly a market sort and a berry that may be grown successfully for home use when other less hardy kinds fail. Flavor does not sell raspberries, it is size, color and general appearance—the Redpath has these qualities. Mr. Webster of Minnesota writes that for several years, the Redpath has paid him at the rate of \$1000.00 to the acre.



A Pint Basket of Redpath Raspberry. Photographed Oct. 15th, 1924

A Valuable Characteristic

Redpath is not classed as an everbearing or fall bearing raspberry, yet in actual practice, it bears more fruit in the fall, after the regular season of raspberries than those varieties rated as everbearers. If a patch of them is set in the spring real early, they will fruit quite heavily about two weeks later than the regular season of other varieties. If the plants are held in a cool place and kept from sprouting and set out about June 1st, they will begin bearing in August and continue to fruit heavily all through the growing season until killed by the frosts of autumn. It is the custom to cut off the canes of raspberry plants when they are set out and the fruit of Redpath is produced on branches or spurs that grow from this old wood which was produced the year before. If much cane is left on when the plants are set and the season is moist and favorable, almost a full crop of fruit may be gathered and it will come late when fresh raspberries bring the highest prices. If only a few inches of the old cane is left on when the plants are set, there will be fewer berries, but they will be larger, some running over one inch in diameter. In the fall of 1923, we had a half acre set about June 1st, with canes cut back severely. They fruited in late August, September and October and produced over 300 quarts of berries which we sold at from 35c to 50c per quart. In the spring of 1924 we set a patch quite early and they fruited heavily about 10 days to 2 weeks later than the regular season. We picked quarts of berries this year that would average almost one inch in diameter. After the first year, when raspberries produce their regular first crop, the Redpath fruits enormously in the regular raspberry season, but produces no berries in the fall. The Redpath does not run out like many varieties, but is vigorous and productive in the same place for several years. Mr. Frank P. Daniels of Minnesota, writes: "If you have not tried Latham (Redpath) we feel sure that you will want to get a start soon, for it is the most talked of, and undoubtedly the most valuable late red raspberry in the United States today." Mr. D. C. Webster of Minnesota, describes it as follows: "The largest and most at-

tractive red raspberry yet introduced. A firm dark red berry of the Latham type, often an inch in diameter. Ripens a few days later than Early King, and extends over a period of six weeks. A good reliable shipping berry of highest quality for general use, and demands the topmost price in the market. After several years of trial alongside the older varieties of raspberries, Redpath has proved to be the hardiest bush and the most vigorous growing cane of all raspberries. This, with the fact that it is the most productive of any variety, makes it a berry to be depended upon, and a real money maker for the grower. Redpath is everything we desire a red raspberry to be." Writing me further he says: "It is without doubt the best red raspberry introduced for this country, where we must lay other varieties down for winter." Mr. Webster shows a photograph of a crate of Redpath filled with quart baskets of these berries, every basket of the 12 that top the crate has five rows of berries, five berries to the row, just 25 berries on the top of each basket. This photograph beats anything we have ever seen pictured in raspberries. The supply of genuine disease-free Redpath raspberry plants is extremely limited. So far as I know, we have the only supply of any account in the State of New York. It is the law of the State of New York that red raspberries must be inspected twice during the growing season. Our plants were doubly inspected. I also understand that the supply of genuine free from disease plants grown in other states is so limited that they won't cut any figure. Price of sucker (ordinary) field grown plants, 4 for \$1.00; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$12.00; 1000, \$100. Price of large transplants (two years old), 2 for \$1.00; 25, \$5.00; 100, \$15.00; 1000, \$125.00.

St. Regis Everbearing. The plants are clean, healthy growers, not so tall growing as Cuthbert, but fully as rampant in making new plants. The canes are entirely hardy and the plants increase in productiveness from year to year. It begins to ripen before other raspberries appear and is in great demand as a market sort on this account. The berries are not very large, but are real bright red in color and of excellent flavor. Growers make as much clean money with this as with most other kinds. After the plantation is

well established, they bear good crops in the fall on the ends of the new growth of canes. The fall bearing propensities can be accelerated by mowing off the canes in the late fall or early spring, thus preventing the summer crop, which has the tendency to make the fall crop more abundant. Price 10c each; 25, \$1.25; 100, 3.50; 1000, \$30. Transplants, 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$40.

Herbert. This is by many, considered the ideal raspberry for home use and market. The canes are light-colored, clean and healthy and make a moderate growth. It is not so vigorous as Cuthbert or St. Regis, does not encumber the ground with so many new plants. The plant is entirely hardy as far north as Canada where it originated. I never have known Mosaic or other diseases to affect the Herbert. In the fruiting season the canes are literally loaded with very large, round berries of the finest color and flavor. I like Herbert for eating even better than Cuthbert. Its flavor is not sickening. Where quality is appreciated, this is the one red raspberry to grow by those who will give good culture. Price, 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$40. Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$60.00.

Victory. This is a new red raspberry of the Cuthbert type. It might be properly described as an improved Cuthbert, surpassing that fine old variety in growth, size of fruit and productiveness. It does fine for us and several growers have written us that it is by far the best red raspberry that they grow. No one will miss anything in trying it out where the Cuthbert has succeeded. Not subject to Mosaic or other diseases. Price, 15c each; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50. Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$3.00; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$60.

Redpath formerly known as Latham. The most productive and hardiest red raspberry we have ever fruited and the most profitable for market

purposes. It is not as fine flavored as Cuthbert or Herbert, but few people would ever think of this when they were eating this fine fruit. It seems to improve when cooked and makes the finest kind of sauce. See full description elsewhere. Price 30c each; 4 for \$1.00; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$12.00; 1000, \$100.00. Transplants, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; 25, \$5.00; 100, \$15; 1000, \$125.

Early King. About the earliest good red raspberry. The canes are good growers, hardy everywhere and very productive. The fruit is large and produced in great abundance. Price 10c each; 25, \$1.25; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35. Transplants, 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$45.

Idaho. Strong, sturdy canes of unequalled hardness. Not a rampant grower but vigorous and not easily run out. It bears prodigiously of very large deep red-colored berries, the shape of black-caps more than red raspberries. It is rather soft for shipping but sells well in local market. Considered the ideal berry for canning and preserving as it has the most acid of any raspberry we grow. Price 25c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$75. Transplants, 35c each; 25, \$4.00; 100, \$15; 1000, \$125.

June. One of the finest very early red raspberries. Canes smooth, vigorous and healthy. Berries very large, bright-colored and produced in great abundance. Price, 15c each; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50. Transplants 20c each; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$10.; 1000, \$75.

Alton. Strong growing plant, producing immense berries. Inclined to bear quite a crop in the fall. 15c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$60. Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$12; 1000, \$100.

Ersline Park. 15c each, 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50. Transplants, 20c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$75.

La France. 20c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$75. Transplants, 35c each; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$12; 1000, \$100.



A fine dish of the Delicious Herbert Red Raspberry.

FOUND MY NAME IN A BASKET OF EGGS

Ritchie County, W. Va., May 3rd, 1924.
In a basket of eggs which a customer brought in to my store, I found just one page of what originally had been a strawberry catalogue and of an unknown date. I noticed on this page you advertise a book for 50c entitled, "Farmer on the Strawberry," and inclose my check for 50c for one copy. Would also like a catalogue of your strawberry plants.
A. G. Strickler.

Onondaga County, N. Y., April 26th, 1924.
The service you have rendered me is not going to be passed up without an expression of my entire satisfaction. RIGHT QUALITY — PROPERLY PACKED—SHIPPED ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS—ON TIME—A SATISFIED CUSTOMER—"THAT'S ME."
W. E. Callow.

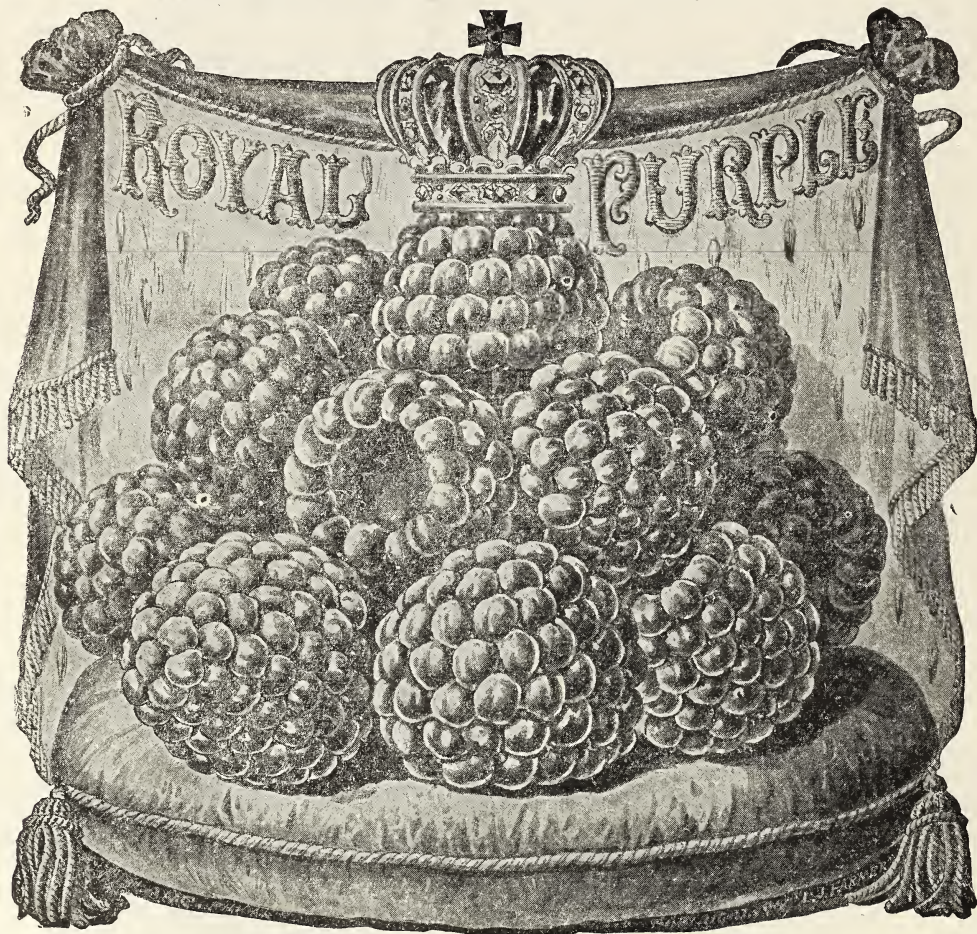
Herkimer County, N. Y., Feb. 12th, 1924.
Father used to get all our plants of you and they were fine.
Glen M. Rasbach.

Dark Red or Purple Raspberries

Columbian. This is the most productive raspberry in cultivation and one of the most profitable to grow. It will usually yield double the amount of fruit that black caps will and I think I am quite safe in stating that it will yield five times as much as most varieties of red raspberries. Only one red raspberry, the Redpath, nearly equals it in quantity of fruit produced. When once they are well known, they sell almost as good as black caps, but can never expect to sell as well as red berries. The dull color is somewhat against them and when eaten

1000, \$40. Transplants, 20c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$75.00.

Royal Purple. We introduced the Royal Purple some years ago and paid \$1000.00 for the stock of plants and control of the variety. This in a few words shows what we think of it. It is in many ways an improvement over the Columbian. Both are probably crosses of black and red raspberries. The Royal Purple is not as strong a growing bush on most soils as Columbians, yet in some places it surpasses the Columbian in growth. The canes remind you of black caps, are free of



Royal Purple. Named by Herbert W. Collingwood.

on the table fresh they are not equal to either red or black raspberries, but when canned, many people like them quite as well and some even better than red raspberries. For the person who wants raspberries and has very little time to care for them, this is the right variety. For a market that is not over discriminating, they are just the thing. They surely are the ideal farmer's variety. When the plants were planted close, I have picked them at the rate of 5,000 quarts to the acre at one picking. If growers will give prospective customers a quart to try, the prejudice against color, etc., is soon overcome and they call for more of those "blue," "purple," or "dark red" berries. The canes of the Columbian are very thorny, of a reddish yellow color, are very vigorous and healthy. The berries are very firm, cling closely to the bush and must be pulled off as they never drop when over ripe. In many places it is hard to grow black caps and the better kinds of red raspberries. The Columbian will grow in many places and produce abundantly where no other raspberry will thrive. If you have never grown them, try them this year. Price 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00;

thorns, except right down close to the roots. They are a deep beautiful dark red, very glossy and attractive when the leaves are off. They will produce as much fruit for equal length of cane as Columbian. The Columbian is not entirely hardy, while the Royal Purple is. This will sometimes prevent the Columbian from bearing as much as the Royal Purple. One great point in favor of the Royal Purple is that it picks so easily, has not the nub to pull the berry from as has the Columbian and can be picked before dead ripe and shipped when the color is quite good and will therefore carry better and sell for better prices in market than Columbian. Its extreme hardness and the comfort one takes in picking them, without scratching one's hands or tearing their clothes are great assets. The demand for plants has been so great in the past few years that we have been sold out early every year, but this year we have over double our usual supply and we hope to be able to fill all orders. The demand from the Middle West is greatest, as it seems to do especially well in that section. Price 15c each; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$7.50; 1000, \$60.00. Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$12; 1000, \$100.

Black Raspberries

Plum Farmer. This is the most popular black raspberry grown in America today. It succeeds where any black cap will succeed. The canes are clean, healthy growers and unsurpassed in productiveness. In the fall when the leaves are off, the plants present a silvery blue appearance which is most pleasing to the eye. It is less susceptible to disease than the older kinds. Good reports come to me from the Pacific Coast, from the frozen North and Northeast and as far south as the black raspberry will succeed. Especially good reports come from Wisconsin where it is

Mr. Katkamier readily grasped. On our stony upland loam the Honey Sweet has never equalled the Plum Farmer, but we know of several growers who have it on sand and gravel who say it is a better grower, larger berry, sweeter berry and more productive than the Plum Farmer. This certainly is going some, if it surpasses Plum Farmer. We now have a fine lot of plants. Price 15c each; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50. Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$12; 1000, \$100.

Cumberland. A jet black berry, very popular. Price, 10c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35. Trans-



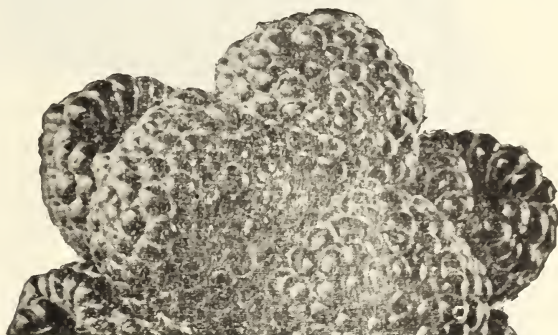
Typical Fruiting Branch of Plum Farmer Black Cap Raspberry.

very popular. The berries are grayish black, not jet black, very large and meaty with less seeds in proportion to bulk than any other we have tasted. The flavor is sweet and delicious, fine for canning, preserving or evaporating. Probably the best variety for fresh table use now grown. Was named after and introduced by me years ago and has done more to advertise my business than all the newspaper advertising I have ever done. I cannot too highly recommend it. Price, 10c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00. Transplants, 20c each; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.

Winfield. Described as very similar to Plum Farmer but later in ripening and thus tending to prolong the season. Price same as Plum Farmer.

Honey Sweet. This comparatively new black raspberry was discovered by my friend Katkamier, who found it growing beside a pile of boards as he was returning home from a day's work in the fields. A Russian Jew huckster, who bought his berries on the Rochester market, by asking for more of those honey sweet berries, suggested the name "Honey Sweet," which name

plants 20c each; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50. Hoosier, Gregg and Kansas same price as Cumberland.



The Honey Sweet Black Cap

Blackberries

The Culture of Blackberries is bound to receive more attention from fruit growers of the future or the fruit will disappear from our markets. When I began fruit culture 42 years ago, the wild blackberries of the fields held full sway and it was unprofitable to try to compete with them by growing cultivated varieties. Now things are entirely changed about. The old slashes and stump patches are nearly cleared off and we find very few wild blackberries. At the same time, there are very few who are raising cultivated ones. I believe that there is nothing a fruit grower can engage in with more certainty of profitable results than the culture of blackberries, provided he has the right soil and conditions. The market is already created; all one has to do is to grow the fruit and supply that market. The culture is very similar to that of raspberries. I think the continuous row is the best method, putting the rows about 8 feet apart and the plants from one to three feet apart in the row. Give clean culture the first year, keep all suckers down by cutting them off, except those in the hills or narrow row. When the canes spread so as to be unmanageable any other way, use the scythe to trim up and narrow the row. Mulch and shallow cultivation helps to carry the fruit to full maturity. It takes about 2000 plants to set an acre. They may be set in late fall or in spring. The blackberry plant is very hardy and can be set in a wider range of time than raspberry plants and is not generally hard to make live.



A Spray of the New Albro Blackberry.

Albro. This new blackberry was discovered by Mr. Lewis Albro of Cortland County, N. Y., several years ago. It is of the Snyder class, is an upright grower and hard to detect from the Snyder except when in fruit. It is hardier even than Snyder, the extreme terminal buds are always alive after even the severest winters. The fruit is round, ripens very early and is very sweet and delicious. It is by far the best blackberry we have ever grown for this section. At present the supply of plants is very limited. Price, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Blowers. This is a strong growing blackberry, with upright square shaped canes. It is very productive. The berries are about double the size of Snyder, jet black and very firm and a good shipper. Not entirely hardy in this locality, but a fine variety for the climate of southern Pennsylvania and further south. Price 15c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$60.

Early Harvest. An upright growing cane, very productive and fine for more southern climes than ours. It is not hardy here. The earliest and most profitable blackberry for the Middle South. Price same as Snyder.

Blackberries

Snyder. This is the standard early variety for the North. The plants are strong, sturdy, upright growers and do well in most localities and on a great variety of soils. The canes are reddish in color with a green tinge near the base. The berries are produced in great abundance, are round, firm and of good quality when fully ripe. It is never real sweet, but certainly has good quality when properly grown. Price, 10c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$4.50; 1000, \$35. Transplants, 15c each; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.

Eldorado. Almost, but not quite so hardy as Snyder. The canes are greenish black, of a drooping habit, nearly like dewberries. The berries are oblong, some quite long, deep glossy black



Eldorado Blackberry

and of the very finest flavor, sweet and delicious. This is the favorite garden and field blackberry where quality is appreciated. Price same as Snyder.

Taylor. A greenish yellow cane not quite so hardy as Snyder. Canes about half way between Snyder and Taylor in drooping habit. Berries large, long, sweet and delicious. Fine for home use and fancy market. Price same as Snyder.

Rathburn. A vigorous growing semi-reclining variety that is not entirely hardy in this section, but succeeds finely in the latitude of southern Pennsylvania and further south. The berries are jet black and very large and fine flavored, nearly as large as Dewberries. Price same as the Snyder.

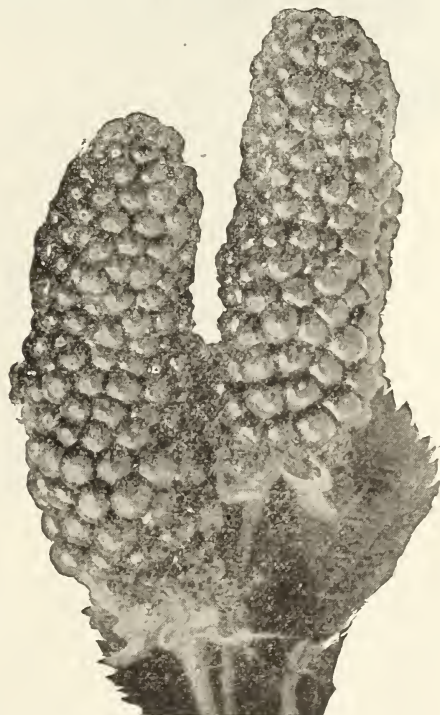
Macatawba. This berry is a cross between Eldorado blackberry and the Giant Himalaya berry, made by Alfred Mitting of Michigan. It partakes in growth largely from the Himalaya and in fruit from the Eldorado. They tell me that the fruit is immense. I know that it is a great grower, and I have great confidence in those who praise it. Price, 20c each; 25, \$3.00; 100, \$10; 1000, \$75. Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$12; 1000, \$100.

Logan Berry. Said to be a cross between the blackberry and the red raspberry. Grown largely in England and in Oregon and the Pacific Coast. The plants are of same general character of growth as the black raspberry, but are tender and must be covered for the winter in the North and East. The fruit is red in color, a dull red, and is long and shaped like wild blackberries. The flavor is very inferior to both raspberries and blackberries when eaten fresh, but is very popular in the West because it is so productive. They make it up into Loganberry juice for Soda Fountains and into many preparations for mar-

ket. To me the Columbian or Royal Purple raspberries are in every way superior and I think quite as productive and I would not advise the eastern grower to dabble in Loganberries except for experiment. When I was on the Pacific Coast in 1913, I remember one day in June, purchasing Loganberries, blackberries, black raspberries, red raspberries and strawberries in Los Angeles markets, all at one time. I was disappointed in the taste of the Logan Berry. Transplants, 35c each; 25, \$7.50; 100, \$25.00.

Lucretia Dewberry. This is a fruit whose merits, as a market proposition, are very little appreciated. It is one thing to grow a crop and another to dispose of it readily at good prices. They grow great fields of Dewberries in some sections and on account of distance from markets, the returns are poor, but there are any number of cities and small towns that never see a Dewberry and don't really know what they are. The Dewberry is a running vine and must be tied up to stakes or to a trellis, somewhat like grapes, to do its best. The berries look like blackberries in shape and color, but are very much larger and while not generally as good flavored as blackberries, they sell much better on account of fine glossy color and extreme large size. I have grown Dewberries nearly as long and large as my forefinger. Place such berries on the market and they sell themselves. Success in these times is more largely due to growing something that the other fellow don't, rather than to getting an enormous crop of something that everybody has and is hard to dispose of. I will gladly send full instructions how to manage Dewberries to anyone who will write me. We have a fine lot of plants to sell, the transplants have long canes and will bear this year if set early. Price, 10c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35. Transplants, 15c each; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.

Himalaya Berry. This is a rank growing vine, like a thorny blackberry, but much more vigorous, canes sometimes running 30 feet in one season. In some localities it bears abundantly of berries about the size of Snyder blackberries. It is not entirely hardy here. One customer ordered a quantity to make a barrage to protect his fruit from thieves and marauders. The Himalaya must be very effective in such a place. We suggest that they be used as a permanent barrage around defenses in time of war. We have a large stock and wish to dispose of them. Price, 20c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$60. Transplants, 30c each; 25 for \$3.50; 100, \$12; 1000, \$100.



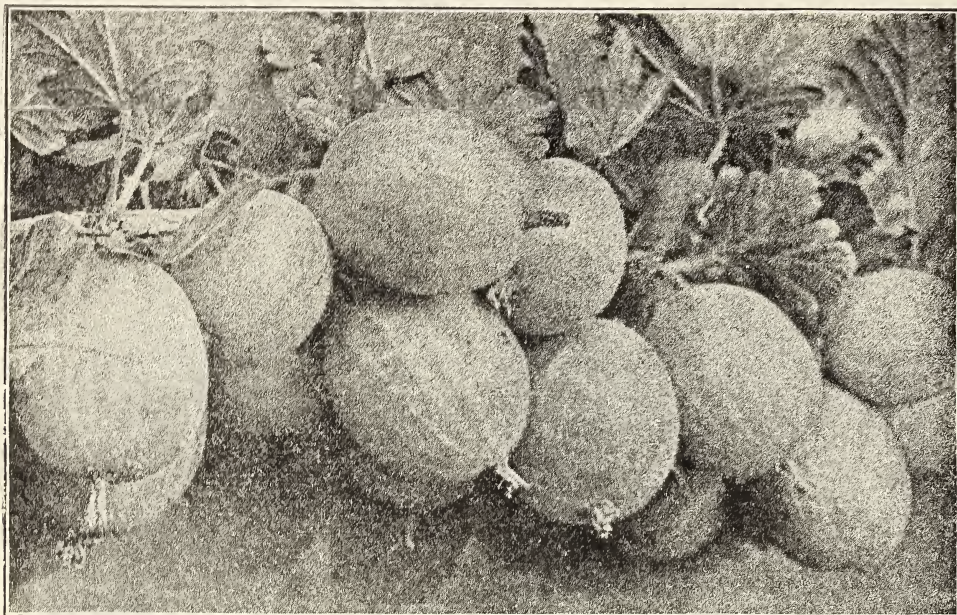
Lucretia Dewberry

Gooseberries

A fruit that is growing in favor in this country, especially in demand among our foreign population. The fruit can be canned or preserved, green or ripe, depending upon the taste. Many people like ripe gooseberries to eat fresh.

Gooseberries require much the same care as currants, and their habits are very similar. They will begin fruiting the second year and continue to bear good crops so long as good cultivation is given. Worms will eat off the foliage and render them unfruitful unless care is taken to destroy them before they do much damage. Use Paris Green or Hellebore. To prevent gooseberry blight, spray with Bordeaux mixture or Lime and Sulphur.

The best results are obtained by planting gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam, but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil, if they are well fertilized each year.



Shows Shape and Size of Poorman Gooseberry

The Poorman Gooseberry. This variety of gooseberry originated in the far West, I think in the state of Utah. It is so popular with growers who know it and is endorsed so highly by station officials, that I have procured a good stock of it. The New York Experiment Station at Geneva unqualifiedly indorse it, as the most paying and valuable gooseberry ever tried on the Station grounds. It does well wherever tried, I have numerous letters from different Western States praising its good qualities. The Illinois Experiment Station at Urbana are recommending it to planters and I get numerous inquiries for plants from that section. We have had it growing here for several years, but the demand for plants has been so great that we have never fruited it yet. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean foliage and bears an enormous crop of berries. The fruit is very large, smooth and deep red in color when thoroughly ripened. It sells for the highest prices in market. Price 50c per plant; \$5.00 per dozen, \$35 per 100.

The Carrie Gooseberry. This new variety of pure American origin, comes from the State of Minnesota, where it has made itself very popular. We have had it growing for several years and have never known it to be affected by mildew. The plants are good strong growers, clean and healthy. It is enormously productive, I believe the most productive gooseberry I have ever seen. When ripe the fruit is a deep maroon red in color, smooth, attractive, and of the finest flavor. It is unquestionably the most promising gooseberry of American origin now before the public and when its merits are fully known, it will be planted in large quantities. No other gooseberry near equals it in value for planting for home use or near markets. It is not as large as Josselyn but larger

than Houghton and more attractive than either. It is unquestionably the best variety for the farmer to plant. Price, 50c each; 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$4.50; 25 for \$8.00; 100, \$30. Carrie, 5-yr.-old, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12; \$60.00 per 100.

Houghton. A medium sized, smooth, pale red gooseberry of fine quality. The bushes are very hardy, vigorous and productive, producing an almost incredible amount of fruit. Fine for home use, 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$20.



Carrie Gooseberry—Exact Size

Downing. This is a very popular variety. Bushes grow very stocky. Immensely productive of medium to large, pale green fruits, about 50 per cent larger than Houghton. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$25.

NOTE. We have several thousand plants of the Houghton gooseberry which are four and five years old, large, thrifty and nice. If set in early spring, they will bear a good crop of berries the same year. If set in the fall, after Oct. 1st, they will bear a full crop of fruit the following summer. We will sell these plants at 50c each; \$5.00 per 12, \$35 per 100.

Josselyn. A very large fruited variety of American origin. The bushes are hardy, vigorous, and productive. The fruit is pale red, smooth, and fully three times as large as Houghton. Very valuable, 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$25.

Chautauqua. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00; 100, \$35.
Doolittle Gooseberry. \$1.25 each.

Currants

The Currant requires a very moist, rich soil with a tenacious subsoil in order to do its best. They will not thrive equally well on leachy sand or gravel. The plants should be set in rows about five to seven feet apart and about three feet apart in rows. They must be kept clean of weeds and annually fertilized. Nothing is better than a forkfull of rich manure placed about each plant late in the fall every year; wood ashes and commercial fertilizers are also good. In trimming, it is better to remove part of the branches when the bush gets crowded, and cut back any branches that have made an excessive growth. Just before the fruiting season, the plants should be mulched with coarse hay, or buckwheat may be sown between the rows and allowed to be tramped down by the pickers. After picking, the ground between the rows should be turned over with a one-horse plow and clean cultivation given for the balance of the season. In the spring the ground should be thoroughly cultivated and the process kept up to within a short time before the fruit begins to ripen. The worms may be destroyed by any poison such as Hellebore, Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead diluted with water.

Varieties

Wilder. A vigorous upright growing bush, very popular in many Eastern growing sections. It is very hardy, productive and the berries are large. This variety is possibly more largely grown than any other kind in cultivation. It was highly recommended by that great currant authority, the late S. D. Willard of Geneva, N. Y. No one can go astray by planting largely to Wilder currant. Price, 2 yr. plants 20c each; 12 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.50; 100 for \$12.00; 1000, \$100.

Extra Sized Fruiting Plants. We have several thousand extra sized fruiting size plants of the Wilder and White Grape currants, four and five years old which we will sell at 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35 per 100. These, if set early in spring or late in fall, will produce a full crop of fruit the following fruiting season, if in fall, the next spring; if in spring, in a few weeks.

White Grape. The best variety for fresh table use, as it is sweet and palatable. Plants healthy and very productive, the most popular white variety. Price, same as Wilder.

Fay's Prolific. A very vigorous growing bush enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Inclined to do better on light soils than most varieties. Popular with most growers but not as upright a grower as Wilder. Price, same as Wilder.

Red Cross. A comparatively new variety originated by the late Jacob Moore of Brighton, N. Y. Very vigorous bush and productive. Berries large, beautiful and preferred to Fay's Prolific by some. Price, same as Wilder.

Perfection Currant. A new variety of great merit. We have fruited it several years and consider it the best variety of currant now before the public. It is very productive, extremely large, larger than any other and picks easily. It is a seedling from a cross of the Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. In size it exceeds the Fay. Probably the most popular currant now before the public. It has won medals and diplomas wherever placed on exhibition. Price, 30c each; 12 for \$3.00; 100 for \$20.

Extra Large Fruiting Size Plants. 60c each; doz., \$6.00; 100, \$40.00.

Diploma. A fine large currant originated by the late Jacob Moore. It is considered superior to all others by many prominent currant growers. The plants are very healthy and productive, the fruit very large, attractive and easily picked. Price, same as Perfection.

NOTE. We no longer propagate and offer Black Currant plants for sale, as it is against the rules of the Conservation Commission of the State of New York as well as the laws of the state, on account of the White Pine Blister Rust. We are also prohibited by the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington from shipping currant or gooseberry plants into states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, The Dakotas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington. So please do not order currant or gooseberry plants. There are also some eastern states that are quarantined against shipments of currant and gooseberry plants from New York and other states.



Perfection Currant

Delta County, Mich., June 30th, 1924.

I received the strawberry plants which you sent me O. K. and am more than pleased with them. They arrived in fine condition. All my friends are surprised that they can be shipped so far and come so quickly, the finest plants received in this part of Michigan.

Mrs. Fred Hamel

Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 24th, 1924.

I thought I ought to let you know that I received the Latham raspberries and Elderberry bush all right and am very much pleased with them, all living and fine plants.

Wm. Harrison.

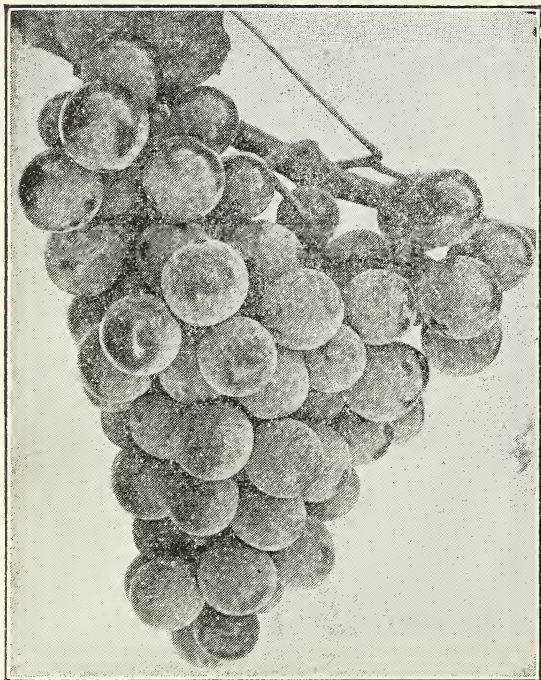
Grapes

The grape requires a sunny location, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences and to cover unsightly objects. The earlier and hardier kinds will ripen in most any location and every farmer and house-owner should have a generous supply for home use. The varieties that we list below are adapted for the Northern States. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is rich, loose and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart each way, spread out the roots and cover them with about six inches of mellow soil. Keep the ground about them clean of weeds and the vines well trimmed.

Pruning—The most important point about grapes is the pruning. When the vines are set, they should be cut back to within two or three buds from the root. Every year in November, after the leaves have fallen, or early in the spring before the sap has started, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed by the winter, and finish pruning in the spring as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about midsummer, pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment and by checking the growth of the wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall or spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed. Price given are for 2-year-old vines. We can supply vines of any variety in cultivation at lowest prices.

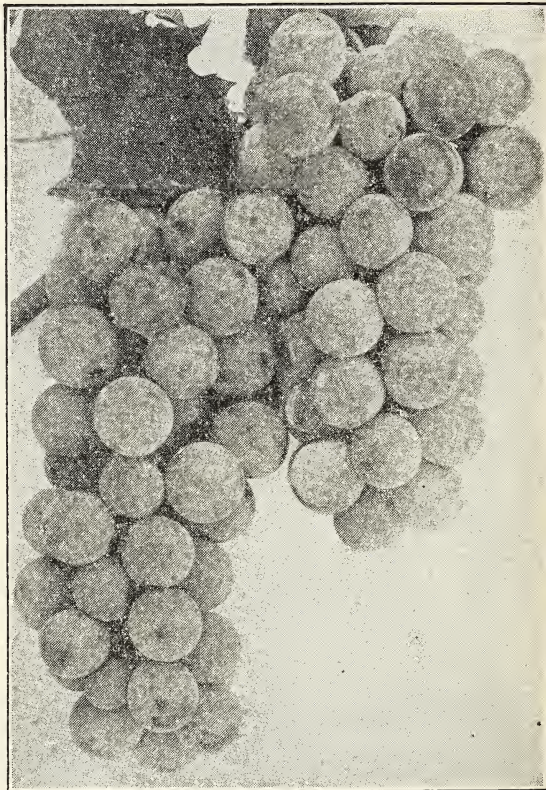
Varieties

The Caco Grape. A hybrid of the Concord and Catawba. It inherits the valuable characteristics of both varieties to a great degree. Vine perfectly hardy, very vigorous and productive. Bunch good size, compact and of good form. Berry large, wine red in color and of most excellent flavor, sweet and delicious. Ripens in advance of Concord. It is claimed to be the highest in quality of all hardy grapes. I have eaten it and pronounced it unexcelled. Price 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.



The Caco Grape

Hubbard. Quality sweet and delicious, having that fine and pleasant flavor approaching the European or Vinifera Grapes. Seeds few and small which separate freely from the tender pulp. Skin thin and firm. Berries and bunch large and uniform. Ripens about ten days earlier than Concord. We have investigated many new grapes in the past ten years and found no other grape with so many excellent points.



The Hubbard Grape

The Hubbard Grape being of better quality, a better shipper, better size, healthy foliage, a strong grower and earlier ripening makes it a more desirable grape to plant than either Concord or Niagara. 75c each; 12 for \$7.50.

Concord. The grape for the millions. Vine strong, healthy grower and very productive. Bunch large shouldered. Berries large, jet black and of excellent flavor. Good keeper. Used for grape juice and all purposes. 25c each; 12 for \$2.50.

Niagara. The most popular white grape in America. Bunch large, berries large and of an agreeable pleasant flavor. Enormously productive. 35c each; \$3.50 for 12.

Delaware. Vine moderately healthy and vigorous. Bunch small, but compact, berries small to medium in size, red in color and of excellent flavor. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Worden. Vine moderate grower, very hardy and productive. Grapes very large, thin skin, very fine flavor, blue black in color and fine for home use or nearby market. One of the earliest; ripening about 10 days before Concord. 35c each; \$3.50 for 12.



Bagging Improves the Quality of Grapes
Green Mountain. Vine a thrifty, healthy grower, producing an immense crop of medium sized ber-

ries borne on medium sized bunches. The color is a rich yellowish white. The flavor is sweet and delicious. About the earliest grape to ripen here. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Catawba. One of the longest keeping grapes in cultivation. Ripens late and can be kept in good condition a long time. Flavor sprightly and attractive. The bunch and berry is medium in size and red in color. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Campbell's Early. A vine of the Concord type. Bunch and berry black and similar to Concord. It is very healthy, productive, of good flavor and the berries hang on the vine for a long time without shelling. It ripens earlier than Concord and is adapted for cold climates. 40c each; \$4.00 per 12.

Beta. An extremely hardy grape. It will grow and produce immense crops in exposed Northern sections where other varieties of grapes freeze to the ground. Especially adapted for the Northwest and Canada. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Lucile. The coming red market grape. The Lucile ripens between Moore's Early and Worden, just in time to pack with Diamond and Worden, an excellent trio of our National colors—Red, White, and Blue. The Lucile is sweet and in quality compares favorably with that of Wyoming Red, which it also resembles in color. But its crowning glory is the size and compactness of its clusters which resemble those of Diamond and Pocklington, but even larger. While it is an excellent market grape anywhere, it is indispensable at the extreme North where only early and extra hardy varieties succeed. The Lucile yields as much or more than Concord, Niagara or any other well known market grape. Hardy and healthy as any grape and much more so than Niagara. A strong robust grower and ripens its wood to the tip under a load of fruit, under which the Niagara would not ripen one half. The Lucile never drops its berries, but where the season is long enough, it gradually dries up into raisins on the vines. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

General List of Grape Vines

Prices given are for No. 1, 2-year-old vines. One-year vines will be supplied at two-thirds these prices and three-year vines at 50 per cent or ½ additional to the prices of 2-year-old vines. For instance, 2-year-old Concord are 25c each. One-year-olds will therefore cost 16 and two-thirds cents and 3-year-olds 37½ cents each. Prices given are for A, No. 1 stock.

	each	per 12	per 100
Agawam	\$.35	\$3.50	\$17.00
Amber Queen	.40	4.00	27.00
August Giant	.40	4.00	27.00
Belle	1.00	10.00	
Beta	.35	3.50	23.00
Brighton	.35	3.50	23.00
Bacchus	.35	3.50	23.00
Barry	.40	4.00	27.00
Berekmans	.40	4.00	27.00
Brilliant	.40	4.00	27.00
Caco	.75	7.00	50.00
Campbell's Early	.40	4.00	27.00
Catawba	.35	3.50	17.00
Champion	.35	3.50	17.00
Concord	.25	2.50	15.00
Clinton	.35	3.50	17.00
Cottage	.35	3.50	23.00
Delaware	.35	3.50	20.00
Diamond	.35	3.50	20.00
Duchesse	.35	3.50	23.00
Diana	.35	3.50	20.00
Dracut Amber	.35	3.50	23.00
Early Ohio	.60	6.00	40.00
Eaton	.35	3.50	27.00
Elvira	.35	3.50	17.00
Empire State	.35	3.50	23.00
Early Daisy	.40	4.00	27.00
Early Victor	.35	3.50	20.00
Etta	.35	3.50	27.00
Eumelan	.35	3.50	27.00
Green Mountain	.75	7.50	40.00
Gaertner	.35	3.50	27.00
Geneva	.40	4.00	35.00

	each	per 12	per 100
Goelte	.35	3.50	27.00
Green's Early	.40	4.00	35.00
Hartford	.35	3.50	20.00
Hubbard	.75	7.50	50.00
Herbert	.35	3.50	23.00
Iona	.40	4.00	27.00
Ives	.35	3.50	17.00
Lindley	.35	3.50	17.00
Lutie	.35	3.50	20.00
Lucile	.35	3.50	20.00
Isabella	.35	3.50	20.00
Janesville	.35	3.50	23.00
Jessica	.35	3.50	23.00
Martha	.35	3.50	23.00
Massasoit	.35	3.50	23.00
Moore's Early	.35	3.50	23.00
Moyer	.35	3.50	23.00
Mo. Reissling	.35	3.50	20.00
Niagara	.35	3.50	20.00
Perkins	.35	3.50	23.00
Pocklington	.35	3.50	23.00
Regal	.40	4.00	30.00
Requa	.35	3.50	27.00
Rommel	.35	3.50	27.00
Salem	.35	3.50	20.00
Telegraph	.35	3.50	23.00
Vergennes	.35	3.50	20.00
Wilder	.35	3.50	23.00
Woodruff Red	.35	3.50	23.00
Worden	.35	3.50	20.00
Wyoming Red	.35	3.50	23.00

Washington Co., Pa., 5-27-24.

It has been a few years since I had my first plants sent from your nursery. They gave perfect satisfaction. I would like to have you send me by parcel post 100 of your best everbearing strawberries for exhibition. Next season I expect to give more time to berries and will favor you with my orders.
 J. B. Assenat.

Alexandria County, Va., May 5th, 1924.

I got 100 Early Jersey Giant strawberries from you this spring, doing O. K., also other fruit plants, got one year ago.

Edwin Hadley Smith.

Elmira, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 4th, 1924.

Received strawberry plants, also bulbs in good order.
 Mrs. Allen Lutz.

Fruit Trees

The varieties of fruit trees we offer below are such as can be particularly recommended, and are best adapted to the climate of New York. Any variety desired and not listed, we can generally supply.

Standard Varieties of Apples

Summer Apples. Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Early Chenango Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Yellow Transparent.

Autumn Apples. Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse (Snow), Gravenstein, Wealthy, Pound or Pumpkin Sweet.

Winter Apples. Baldwin, N. W. Greening, R. I. Greening, Ben Davis, Tomp. Co. King, Northern Spy, Tolman Sweet, Jonathan, Golden Russett,

Spitzenburgh, Smokehouse, Rawles Janet, Huntsman, Gano, Missouri Pippin, Winter Strawberry, Stayman's Winesap, McIntosh Red, Twenty Ounce, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Winter Banana, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden, York Imperial, Wagner, Maiden's Blush, Delicious, Seek No Further.

Crab Apples. Hyslop, Transcendent, Whitney's. Price of Apple Trees, 2 and 3 yr. No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, 80c each; \$8.00 per 12; \$60 per 100. Extra large transplanted trees, \$1.25 each; \$12.50 per 12; \$100 per 100.

The Oswego Apple. This new apple was discovered by Daniel D. Tryon of a neighboring town, an old schoolmate of mine, some 18 years ago. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree that had become split down by its heavy loads of fruit. The bright red apples were in striking contrast to the streaked fruit on the Northern Spy branches and easily attracted the attention of Mr. Tryon. This new apple has all the valuable characteristics of the Northern Spy and in addition has a beautiful clear red color, the most beautiful apple I have ever seen. The trees are healthy, clean growers and can hardly be distinguished from the Spy, they are so near like it in growth. The original tree has borne a crop of fruit every year since it was discovered and therefore can be truthfully called an annual bearer.

The fruit of the Oswego Apple averages about the same size as the Spy and has the same general characteristics, except color, which is a beautiful deep clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburgh and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has led the originator to believe it a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburgh. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance and has a flavor suggesting a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburgh. It has a crispy Spy taste, although not so juicy as the Spy. The season is about the same as Spy but they are longer keepers. The fruit is of exceptionally fine appearance and when placed on exhibition with other varieties attracts the greatest attention. We have shown them at meetings of the Western New York Horticultural Society and of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association and everybody is enthusiastic for their future. We offer a fine lot of two- and three-year-old trees for sale this spring at the following prices. Some of the smaller trees can be cut back so as to go by parcel post. **First size trees, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per 12. Medium size trees, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12.**

Standard Pears

Summer Varieties. Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Early Harvest, Wilder.

Autumn Varieties. Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre D'Anjou, Duchess, D'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

Winter Varieties. Lawrence, Kieffer, Winter Nellis. Price of Pear trees, 2 to 3 years, No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.25; \$12.50 per dozen; 100, \$80.



A plate of the new "Oswego" Apples

Plums

European Varieties. Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Fallenburg (French or Italian Prune), Grand Duke, Pond's Seedling, Geuil, German Prune, Niagara, Lombard, Moore's Arctic, Shropshire Damson, Red Egg, Purple Egg, Shipper's Pride, Yellow Egg, York State Prune.

Japanese Varieties. Abundance, Burbank, Climax, October Purple, Sultana, Red June, Satsuma, Wickson. Prices, No. 1, 2-year-old, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each; dozen, \$15; 100, \$110.

Cherries

Sour Varieties. Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello. Prices, 4 to 5 feet, 2 and 3 years old, \$1.50 each; dozen, \$15.

Sweet Varieties. Bing, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigareau, Schmidt's Bigareau, Windsor. Prices 2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each; dozen, \$15; 100, \$110.

Peaches

Varieties of Peaches. New Prolific, J. H. Hale, Elberta, Niagara, Rochester, Greensboro, Crosby, Carman, Matthews Beauty, Salway, Chair's Choice, Niagara, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Globe, McKay's Late, Wheatland, Hale, Mountain Rose, Champion. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12; 100, \$50.

Quinces

Varieties. Bourgeat, Rey's Mammoth, Meech's Proflic, Orange or Apple Quince, Champion. Price, 2 year, No. 1, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each; dozen, \$15; 100, \$110.

Apricots

English Varieties. Harris, Moorpark.
Russian Varieties. Alexander J. L. Budd.
Prices, 2 years, No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; dozen, \$10; 100, \$75.

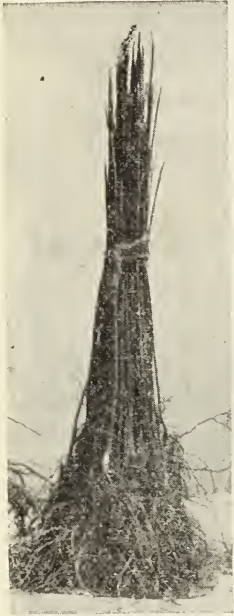
Apple Scions

New Oswego Apple. 50c per 12, \$3 per 100. Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Northern Spy, Spitzenburgh, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, McIntosh, Snow, Banana, 40c per 12, \$2.50 per 100.

Onondaga County, N. Y., May 23rd, 1924.

May 22nd we received asparagus roots and today are in receipt of other articles that were ordered from you. Things received so far have been in excellent condition. B. H. Self.

Baby Apple Trees



We offer Baby Apple Trees in any quantity wanted and almost any variety you can think of. Very few people understand how apple and other fruit trees are propagated and this will give them an opportunity to learn at least one way that they are propagated. These little baby trees are known to nurserymen as Root Grafts and are made by inserting the scion of the variety which you wish to propagate into a piece of root from a seedling apple. The junction of the scion and root is protected by winding with waxed thread or by wrapping with raffia to keep out the air and foreign materials until the union of the scion and root is effected. This grafting process is very difficult to perform and can only be done satisfactorily by an expert who has had much experience. Our grafting is done here at home by an expert who has had years of experience in this and other nursery work in the Middle West. If you wish to grow a few choice trees or a good many, we can supply the root grafts or baby trees. We can furnish the scions or will graft from scions furnished by you. Perhaps you have some strain of a Baldwin, Northern Spy or other variety that you wish to perpetuate, or perhaps you have some new or rare variety which you wish to propagate. Here is an opportunity to get this done. We will receive the scions from you postpaid and return them to you as root grafts or baby trees by parcel post C. O. D. You can either pay for the grafting when you order, or we will include the cost of making the root grafts or baby trees when we send the trees C. O. D. for postage. When sending grafts or scions, be sure to mark them carefully, what they are and from whom they are, giving some name to the apple, if it has not already had one, also your full name and address. Be sure to write us a letter at the same time you send the scions and tell us how many baby trees you wish made from them. Scions should be cut about 7 inches to a foot in length, and be about the size of a slate pencil, half the size of a lead pencil, and be of the new growth. Suckers in the center of the trees will do, but scions cut from the ends of the branches are better. Do not get fruit spurs, but those branches which have no fruit spurs or buds on them. In shipping wrap in wet paper or wet cloth and put a piece of waxed paper over this to retain moisture and then put heavy manilla paper or flour sack on the outside, or place in small pasteboard carton.

When the trees arrive, keep them in a cool place until ready to plant. Make the rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and set the young trees 6 inches apart in the row. Keep them well hoed and the weeds down and remove any suckers that may come from the root, allowing only the top or terminal bud to grow and make the trunk or body of the young tree. When the young tree gets tall enough, the second or third year, cut it off to a height that you want it to branch. Watch the branches as they grow and thin or trim them as you want them to be. The trees will be ready to dig up and transplant the spring of the third or fourth year. We are in need of scions of some rare and choice varieties, such as Cortland, St. Lawrence, etc., and if you have any such, you know to be true to name, please write us. When patrons send in their own scions, it is some more work to keep them straight and this is why we ask a little more for this work. Prices, we to furnish scions, 50c per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000. Prices, patrons to send us scions, 75c per dozen; \$4 per 100; \$30 per 1000. No order received for less than \$1.00.

Don't Be Selfish, Plant Trees

Many people who are advanced in years will often make the remark that there is no use of their planting fruit trees as they will never live to pick fruit from them. They forget that it was their fathers who planted the large old orchards from which they have been gathering fruit nearly all their lives and if they don't plant fruit their children or others of the next generation will not share the pleasure that they have had themselves. No one knows how long he will live. The man at 70 or 80 may live to pick fruit from the tree that he plants today. Even if he does not, what matters? The greatest satisfaction in life anyway is doing for others and anticipation of picking fruit is more pleasure than the real thing. Trees and men sometimes live to a grand old age. I sometimes think the more a man accomplishes, the longer he lives. More people, like tools, rust out than wear out. When I was a boy 10 years old, there was a greasy pippin tree on my grandfather's corner lot, I think it was planted by his father, that I used to gather apples from under. Those greasy pippins would melt in your mouth. The tree is still standing in

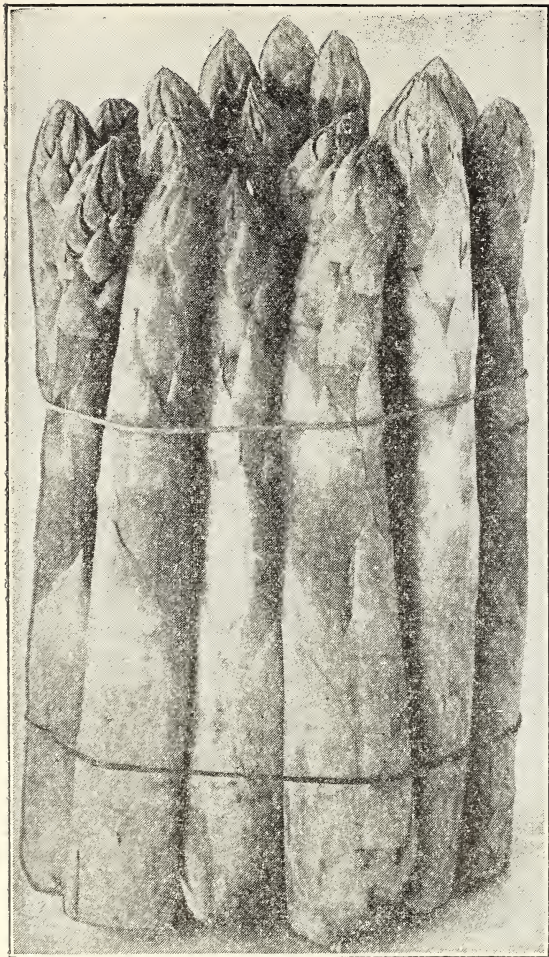
pretty good condition and bears fruit every year and fine apples, too. I ate apples from under it the past season. When I was 30 years old I planted a row of Norway Spruce as a windbreak on the west side of my father's farm. These trees are now 40 feet high and the prettiest row of evergreens in this locality. They act as a great protection from the west and northwest winds in summer as well as winter. I remember helping gather 40 bushels of Northern Spy apples from one large tree when I was a boy. What is such a tree worth in its prime? If you had such, how much would you take for it? How much do you suppose I would want for that row of evergreens?

Erie County, N. Y., Aug. 9th, 1924.
The grape vines and berry bushes bought of you last spring are doing fine. W. P. Kranz.

Delaware County, N. Y., Aug. 2nd, 1924.
We never enjoyed anything more than the strawberry plants purchased of you three years ago. My dealings with you were so satisfactory, I am writing you for information about roses, as I feel that I can depend on everything you tell me. Mrs. Elpha W. Scoville.

Asparagus

Asparagus is the first vegetable to come in spring and is very popular with those who know its value. It is not only a fine dish, rivalling green peas in palatability, but it has great medicinal value for the kidneys. Every farmer and householder should have a generous supply and if at any time he has a surplus, a ready market can be found. When properly set and cared for, it will last a lifetime. We find asparagus nearly as profitable as strawberries and the demand is almost impossible to



Martha Washington Asparagus

supply. It should be prepared for the table much like green peas.

HOW TO GROW ASPARAGUS—The land for asparagus must be elevated and well drained. The soil must be rich, mellow and deep. It must not be planted where frosts are liable to kill the young tender shoots in early spring, so we advise planting on top of a hill near the buildings. If the land has been to corn or potatoes, we advise ploughing in the fall and getting all ready for early spring planting. In spring, as soon as the ground works nicely, we prepare the land and mark the rows out 4 feet apart. A good heavy plow is best for this, turning out a good wide furrow some 10 inches deep. We select large 3-year-old roots and drop them in the bottom of the furrow like potatoes, about 1 foot apart. When the field is dropped, we cover the plants with about 2 inches of mellow soil. In about a week, we start the cultivator and keep it going at intervals throughout the season. What few weeds that come up can readily be pulled out. In the fall, after heavy frosts, it is time to cut off the dead grass and apply a heavy coat of rich barn manure.

This fall treatment must be kept up from year to year. For best results, it is not advisable to cut asparagus from the bed until the second year after it is set out. Cutting tends to weaken the plants and they should be allowed to get strong and stocky. In cutting, be careful not to injure the young shoots that are just about to come through the ground. If the asparagus bed is annually fertilized and kept free from weeds and grasses, it will last a long time; we know of beds over fifty years old in this locality. You can save much time by harrowing the field late in the fall and very early in the spring before the shoots start. Salt spread evenly over the rows will kill the weeds and not injure the asparagus roots if applied in very early spring.

PRICE OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS—We can supply 2-year-old roots of Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira, Reading Giant, and Giant Argenteuil at 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

EXTRA HEAVY ROOTS—We have a quantity of roots 3 years old, very large and fine for immediate results and forcing, that we will sell at 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20. We can supply 1-year-old roots at 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

MARTHA WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

This new asparagus was sent out by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, as superior to all other varieties on account of freedom from blight and other diseases. It is claimed to be larger and more productive than other kinds and more satisfactory in every way. Price, 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.00, for strong one-year roots.

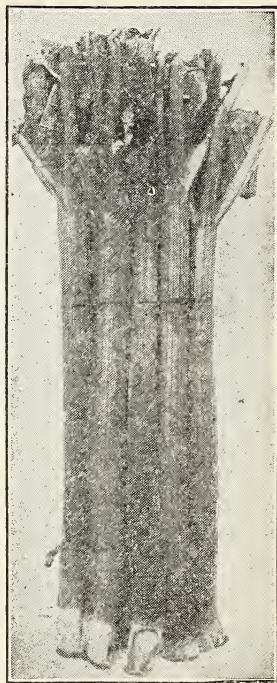
Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauces before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pie plant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in the spring after a long hard winter. The roots are very hardy, and can be made to grow readily if given rich soil and clean culture. We should plant them in rows about 4 to 5 feet apart, with plants about 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. All that is necessary is to keep the land clean of weeds and well cultivated. Each fall it is a good plan to put a fork full of rich manure about each plant to facilitate growth. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large tender growth much earlier than as though they were left exposed. The growth will be all stalk and no leaf. After the plants have been growing for several years they will do better if taken up and divided and reset.

LINNAEUS. Early tender, delicious, finest flavor. best variety for table use. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

VICTORIA. Largest size. Grows to mammoth size. Very late. Coarse. 20c each; dozen, \$1.50; \$10.00 per 100.

RHUBARB FOR FORCING. Extra large roots for winter forcing. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$15.



Rhubarb

Levis County, N. Y., May 19th, 1924.
Received the 100 berries Mr. Shares ordered for me and planted them. I have some I bought in Iowa and some from Michigan but your plants are the best I have bought. Robert S. Brown.

Vegetable Plants

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

**GUARANTEED TO SATISFY CUSTOMERS
FROM THE ORIGINAL CABBAGE PLANT GROWERS**



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. <i>The Earliest Cabbage Grown.</i>	CHARLESTON LARGE TYPE. WAKEFIELD. <i>2d Earliest.</i>	SUCCESSION. <i>The Earliest Flat Head Variety.</i>	AUGUSTA TRUCKER. <i>A little later than Succession.</i>	SHORT STEMMED FLAT DUTCH. <i>Largest and Latest Cabbage.</i>
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Cabbage Plants

Hardy Frost Proof Cabbage Plants. Grown for us on the islands of the ocean in South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia in the open fields and ready to ship any time during the winter and spring by mail or express.

Varieties. Copenhagen Market, Ey. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Augusta Trucker, Flat Dutch. Price 75c per 100; \$3.50 per 1000; \$30 per 10,000.

Home Grown Cabbage Plants. Ready in May, June, and July. Varieties. Copenhagen Market, Danish Ball Head, Succession, Wakefield, Surehead, Late Drumhead, Fottlers Brunswick, Mammoth Rock Red, Winningstadt, etc. 50c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000; \$10,000, \$20.00.

Hardy Onion Plants

Grown on the islands of the ocean, same as frost-proof cabbage plants. Price same as frost proof cabbage plants. Same shipping season.

Tomato Plants

Field Grown Plants, ready in May and June. Varieties. Earliana, Stones, John Bear, Greater Baltimore, Bonny Best, Dwarf Champion, Matchless, Ponderosa, Golden Queen. Price, 25, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$5.00.

Greenhouse Grown. 25, 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.

Sweet Potato Plants

Ready in May, June and July. Varieties, Jersey Red and Yellow, Vineland Bush, Red Bermuda, Jersey Big Stem Improved. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$5.00.

Celery Plants

Ready in May, June, July and August. Varieties. White Plume, Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Pascal. Price, Field grown, 25, 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$5.00. Transplanted from flats, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.00.

Cauliflower Plants

Ready in May, June and July. Varieties, Early Snowball, Dwarf Erfurt, Danish Giant, Dry Weather. Price, 25, 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

Pepper Plants

Ready in May and June. Varieties, Red Chili, Red Cayenne, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Sweet Mountain. Price, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.

Egg Plants

Ready in May and June. Varieties, New York Improved, Black Beauty. Price, 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.00.

Miscellaneous Vegetable Plants

Lettuce, Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Kohl Rabi and Parsley. Price, 25, 35c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$3.50.

Holt's Mammoth Sage Roots

This sage does not seed. The leaves are extra large and produced in great quantities. Propagated by division of the roots. In great demand for flavoring meats and for medicinal purposes. We sold 46 lbs. to a wholesale drug firm in 1918.

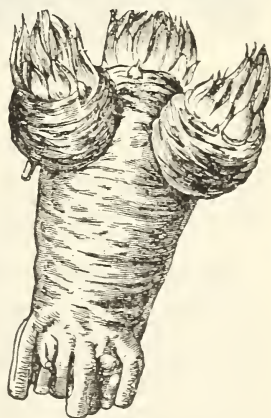
We have a large quantity of sage roots of our own growing. This variety does not seed but expends its energy in making large plants in one season which are covered with very large leaves which may be gathered several times during the season. These leaves, when dried, are used for flavoring meats, etc., and for medicinal purposes. The roots may be divided and reset every few years. One small plant will develop on rich soil in one season so that it can hardly be covered by a bushel basket.

Price, 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen; 25 for \$2.25; 100 for \$7.50; 1000, \$60.

Horseradish Roots

NEW VARIETY MALINER KREN

A new variety discovered by United States Agricultural Explorer, David Fairchild, in Bohemia about ten years ago. Cuttings from this Horse Radish planted in April will produce fine large roots for grating the following October; and if left in the ground until spring will grow to enormous size. It is white as snow and free from disease. Yields of four tons to the acre have been recorded. Grows on any kind of soil and will stand dry weather as well as potatoes. In planting Horse Radish, fit the soil same as for strawberries, and plant the cuttings point downwards, with the top of the cutting about one inch below the surface of the soil. Set about 1 by 4 feet apart, about 10,000 cuttings to the acre. Cultivate same as any garden crop. In about two weeks the leaves will show above the surface and in due time will shade the ground so that weeds will not bother it much. Horse Radish sells in the market at 5 to 10 cents per pound, and to the pickling houses at \$100.00 per ton. Price Maliner Kren, 75c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000. Common Garden Horse Radish Roots, 50c per 25; \$1.60 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.



Hoseradish Root

Seed Potatoes

Irish Cobbler. This is the best known and most extensively planted of any extra early potato. It is an irregular shaped potato with rather deep indentations which is a sure sign of high quality. It is a good grower and a fair yielder and of the

doing as good as my late potatoes: Russetts, Green Mountain, Bull Moose, etc. The ground I raise them on is not heavily fertilized for potatoes, as I use only stable manure, no commercial fertilizer. This experience thoroughly convinced me that the



Basket of Seed Potatoes; Mrs. Dimon potatoes look just like these.

best quality when cooked. The potatoes are white and sell well in market. Grown all over the United States for first early. 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid; 1 peck, \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; 10 bu., \$20.

New Potato—Axtell's Early

Originated by L. G. Axtell of Southeastern New York, who writes us about it as follows:

"In 1915, in a field of 2 acres, while cultivating I noticed half of one hill of potatoes to be different color and shape in regard to the leaves. The variety planted on the piece was Green Mountain and all of the rest of the piece except this half hill looked alike, therefore, it caught my eye. In August this half hill died while the others were green. A little later I dug this half hill and there were five eating size potatoes. The next year I cut and planted the five potatoes and they matured with the same earliness. The next year I planted the entire lot (1917) and had some to eat. In 1918 I did the same thing, at the same time planting Bliss, Red River, Ohio, Cobbler, Burpee's Extra Early, and Early Six Weeks. The Axtell's Early matured as soon as the extra early ones, was one-third to one-half more productive and eight to twelve days earlier than Cobbler, which in our soil it will out-yield (side by side). In 1919, 16 to 18 hills on the entire field of about one-fourth acre made a bushel,

variety was a dandy and I concluded to have some honest seedsmen introduce it. I called it Axtell's Early and then wrote you. These are all facts I can prove by my neighbors and others who saw them."

In appearance the Axtell's Early reminds one of the Irish Cobbler. Its being 8 to 12 days earlier and as productive as late kinds should make it a very valuable variety. The supply is limited and we advise ordering your supply early. Price, 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 1 peck, \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.

Mrs. Dimon. This potato was received by us from Mrs. R. J. Dimon who used to grow plants, etc., for us on contract and who is now deceased. We named the variety for her and no more fitting monument to her memory could be left. We have planted it three years now and it outyields all others with us and everybody who has it tells us the same story. It is medium to late, of good shape and enormously productive. It is of the blue stem class. The shape is very similar to the Bull Moose. The prettiest bin of potatoes we ever saw was one of this variety owned by Hon. John Fidler of this county. We have a good quantity of this seed. Price, 2 lbs., 50c; 1 peck, 1.50; bu., \$5.00; 10 bu., \$35.

Green Mountain. Hastings, Sir Walter Raleigh, Russett, 2 lbs., 50c; peck, \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; 10 bu., \$20.

Outdoor Roses

Roses do best in rich soil having plenty of vegetable fibre in it. Barn manures are best for them and should be applied late in the fall when the plants are dormant. Roses must be partially protected for winter in New York State and similar latitudes. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels, and the like, stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and the snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased branches must be cut away each spring and the new wood cut back about one-third in length. To prevent mildew spray with Bordeaux or Lime Sulphur solution. To kill lice spray with kerosene emulsion or soap suds. The rose bushes we sell are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores and certain large mail order houses. They are two and three years old, large bushes, that will bloom the first year set out. Price for strong bushes 2 and 3 years old, \$1.00 each; 2 for \$1.50; doz. \$7.50.

Hardy Perpetual Roses

Adapted for the climate of Northern United States and Canada.

M. P. Wilder. Bright crimson-scarlet, very large, full, globular, with a strong penetrating fragrance. One of my favorites. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Frau Karl Druschki. Immense, pure white, perfectly double, sometimes over 5 inches in diameter. If plant is cultivated, it will bloom from June till hard freezes in the fall. Grows upright, vigorous, robust. My favorite white rose.

Margaret Dickson. White bloom with rosy flesh colored center. The half-opened blooms are very lovely. Healthy plant and very prolific of flowers. Considered one of the best. Price 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Flowers light silvery pink, shading paler at petal edges. Opening buds unusually pretty, of much substance and fragrant. Vigorous and very prolific. Price, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Paul Neyron. Immense flowers, clear pink.

Ulrich Brunner. Very large, brilliant cherry red.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; fragrant and free-flowering.

George Arends. Tender rose pink, fragrant. Plant vigorous and prolific. Sometimes called the "Pink Druschki."

Magna Charta. Bright rosy pink, very profuse bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet crimson.

Harrison's Yellow. Clear golden yellow.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark velvety crimson, strong, pleasing fragrance. Often called "Black Prince" and "The Black Rose."

Francois Levet. Rosy crimson. Very fragrant.

Gloire Lyonnaise. A grand rose, lemon-white.

Heinrich Munch. Immense, soft pink flowers.

Hugh Dickson. Crimson, shaded scarlet.

The above all 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, very fragrant double flowers in clusters.

Crested Moss. Rose colored, sweet perfume. Buds crested and sepals and petals incisely lobed.

Salet. Buds large, full, crested buds, opening to flat attractive rose pink blooms.

Princess Adelaide. Very large, double, fragrant rosy pink buds and blooms with lovely green mossing.

All moss roses 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa Roses

Rugosa Rubra. Red, single.

Sir Thomas Lipton. White, double flowers.

Belle Poitevine. Magenta pink.

Conrad F. Meyer. Silvery pink, very large.

Hansa. Reddish violet blooms.

Roseaie de L'Hay. Violet red.

Nova Zembla. Light pink, nearly white, double flowers.

All of above 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Hybrid Tea Roses

This class of roses blossoms from June to November if well cultivated. They are not as hardy quite as the Hybrid Perpetuals and other roses listed above, but pay for the extra care. Price \$1.00 each; \$10 per 12.

Duchesse of Wellington. Saffron yellow, stained rich crimson.

Grus an Teplitz. Dark rich crimson changing to velvety fiery red.

Chateau de Close Vougeot. Velvety scarlet.

Edward Mawley. Deep velvety crimson.

General McArthur. Bright scarlet red.

George C. Waud. Glowing orange crimson.

Gen. Superior Arnold Janssen. Deep carmine.

Hadley. Velvety crimson.

Hoosier Beauty. Glowing crimson.

Laurent Carle. Deep rosy crimson.

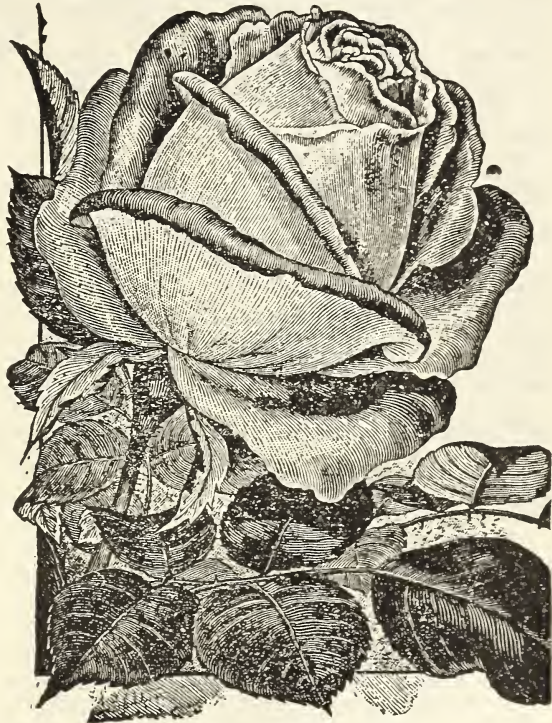
Antoine Revoire. Peach flesh, with deeper shadings.

Killarney. Pink, favorite bedding rose.

Konigan Carola. Satiny rose

Lady Ursula. Flesh pink.

La Tosca. Silvery pink.



Marshall P. Wilder Rose

Mrs. W. Christie Miller. Soft pearly blush, shaded salmon.

Prince de Bulgarie. Silvery flesh, shaded salmon.

Winnie Davis. Apricot pink, shading to flesh.

J. J. L. Mock. Deep pink.

Lady Alice Stanley Outside of petals coral pink, inside, pale flesh pink.

Lady Ashtown. Pale rose, shading to yellow at base of petals.

Mrs. Chas. E. Russell. Rose carmine.

Mrs. George Sawyer. Brilliant rosy pink.

Rose Marie. Clear rose pink.

Mme. Leon Paine. Silvery white, center yellowish orange.

Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo. Pale golden yellow.

William F. Dreer. Shell pink, yellow at base.

Willowmere. Shrimp pink, shaded yellow and carmine.

Arthur G. Goodwin. Coppery orange red.

Cheerful. Orange.

Gorgeous. Deep orange yellow, veined reddish copper.

Juliet. Old gold and red.

Louise Catharine Breslau. Shrimp pink, shaded orange and chrome yellow.

Mme. Edouard Herriott. Coral red, shaded with yellow.

Miss Lolita Armour. Deep coral red with coppery red suffusion, the base of petals a rich golden yellow with coppery red sheen.

Constance. Golden yellow.

Golden Emblem. Rich deep golden yellow.

Mrs. S. K. Ringe. Yellow, suffused with soft pink.

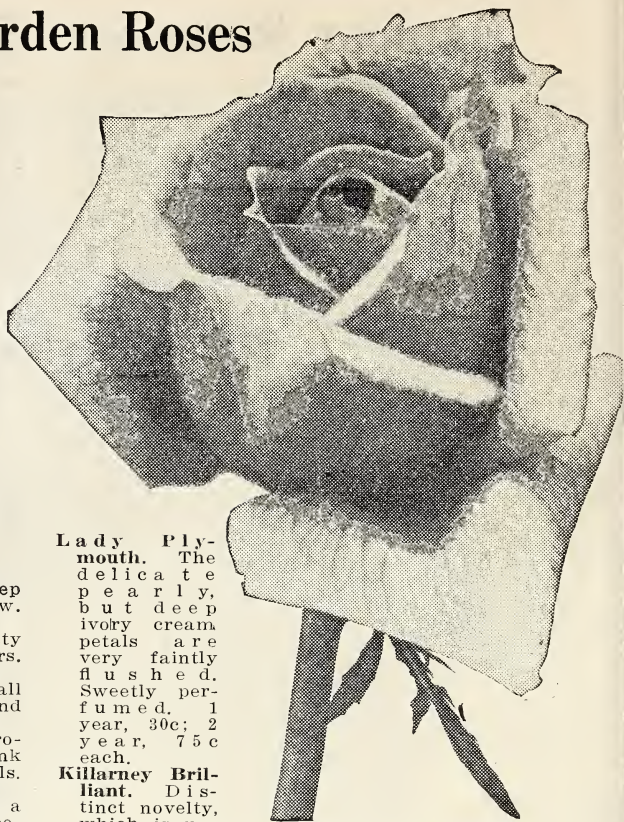
Old Gold. Reddish orange.

All of the above Hybrid Teas at \$1.00 each; \$10 per 12, for strong two- and three-year-old plants.

Monthly Blooming Garden Roses

Everblooming Roses

- White Killarney.** Pure white and free blooming. 1-year, each, 28c; 2-year, each, 75c.
- Rena Robbins.** Pure white with golden heart; unexcelled. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.
- Radiance.** Pink American Beauty. A lovely rose pink color, sweet scented and free flowering. 1-year, each, 28c; 2-year, 75c.
- Mrs. H. Winnett.** A bright crimson. Finest of red or crimson roses. Prized for fragrance. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 70c.
- Francis Scott Key.** In honor of the writer of the "Star Spangled Banner." A dazzling crimson globular rose of immense size. 1-year, 28c; 2-year, 75c.
- Columbia.** A perfect peach-blow pink which deepens as it opens. Long, stiff stems, glossy foliage, and flowering freely during the whole season. Fragrant. 1-year, each, 35c; 2-year, 70c.
- Perle De Jardines.** Color, cream-white, foliage, thick, dark, glossy red. 1-year, each, 28c; 2-year, 68c.
- Kaiserine Augusta Victoria.** Pure white; continuous blooming, nothing more fragrant. 1-year, 27c; 2-year, 75c.
- Ophelia.** Ophelia is the most beautiful rose of recent introduction. Color, salmon-flesh, shaded with rose. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.
- Alexander Hill Gray.** Its color is a solid deep throughout, Merechal Neil-like lemon-yellow. Strongly scented. 1-year, 28c; 2-year, 68c.
- Etoile De France.** A brilliant shade of velvety crimson. Very striking. Extremely large flowers. 1-year, 35c; 2-year, 75c.
- Sunburst.** Stands head and shoulders above all other yellows. Rose with shadings of copper and orange. 1-year, 35c; 2-year, 75c.
- Los Angeles.** One of the finest roses ever introduced. Vigorous growth, producing flame pink flowers shaded gold at the base of the petals. 1-year, 45c; 2-year, 75c.
- Milady.** Possesses all the desirable features of a rose for the amateur grower, such as color, freedom of bloom and hardness. Rich velvety crimson. 1-year, 26c, each; 2-year, 70c each.
- Crimson Queen.** A comparatively new rose, of bright velvety crimson. The flowers are quite full and perfectly formed. 1-year, 26c; 2-year, 70c each.
- Constant Soupert.** A superb, rich, new rose, carrying combinations of color. Salmon-pink, with the center of coppery-rose. 1-year, 28c; 2-year, 75c.
- Caroline Testout.** Flowers and buds are extra large; and of elegant form. Color is brilliant satiny-rose. 1-year, 32c; 2-year, 75c each.
- Premier.** A new variety. Flowers are large and broad petalled, of glorious rose-pink color, and grand in form. 1-year, 28c; 2-year, 75c each.
- Bessie Brown.** Blooms are of enormous size, and last splendidly when cut. The color is snow white, faintly flushed and tinged with pink. 1-year, 28c; 2-year, 70c each.



Everblooming Rose
Mrs. Aaron Ward

Lady Plymouth. The delicate pearly, but deep ivory cream petals are very faintly flushed. Sweetly perfumed. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c each.

Killarney Brilliant. Distinct novelty, which is undoubtedly the best of the Killarney type. 1-year, 35c; 2-year, 75c, each.

La France. An exquisite soft, pink shaded silvery-rose. Unsurpassed in coloring and fragrance. Marvelously free flowering. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c each.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A most pleasing and attractive color, India-yellow washed with salmon-gold. Delightfully fragrant. 1-year, 28c; 2-year, 75c each.

Crusader. Blooms big and double, rich, velvety crimson. A big, strong growing variety, robust and rugged in every characteristic. 1-year, 30c; each; 2-year, 75c.

Rhea Reid. A beautiful cherry-red. A variety which will produce flowers as large as the American Beauty, as double as Bridesmaid, as fragrant as La France. 1-year, 28c; 2-year, 75c each.

White Maman Cochet. The best white rose for open ground culture. 1-year, 26c; 2-year, 70c each.

Red Radiance. Flowers brilliant carmine-red, a color of wonderful brightness and charm, and a color that never fades. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c each.

Polyantha Bedding Bush Roses

Baby Ramblers all summer blooming, hardy with protection.

Jean D'Arc. Pure white, flowering trusses produce up to 100 blooms and buds. Long season of bloom. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 70c.

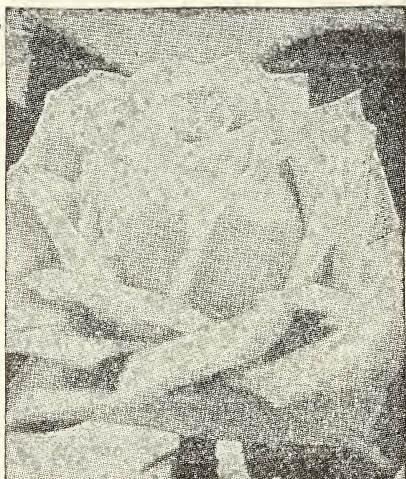
Jessie. For bedding or pot culture. Cherry-crimson and do not fade. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 70c.

Baby Rambler. Compact bushes about 2 feet, covered with clusters of rich crimson-red flowers through the whole season. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 70c.

Baby Doll. An entirely new color. It is golden yellow, tipped with clear, bright cerise. Dwarf grower and a splendid bedder. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 70c.

Orleans. Showiest and prettiest of all Baby Ramblers. Deep cerise or geranium pink with center of pure white. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 70c.

Erna Teschendorff. Color, brilliant scarlet red and is considered the best red among the type. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 70c.



Rose White Maman Cochet



Hardy June Rose, American Beauty

Hardy June or Hybrid Perpetual Roses

American Beauty. A deep, brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded toward the center with rich carmine-crimson. One of the most vigorous roses we have. 1-year, 38c; 2-year, 80c.

Madam Masson. Crimson, symmetrically perfect and fragrant. Begins to bloom when plant is small and blooms over a long period. 1-year, 30c each; 2-year, 75c each.

Gloire De Lyonnaise. Salmon yellow. 1-year, 28c each; 2-year, 75c each.

Clio (The Peony Rose). Large flowers. Color, flesh, shaded in center to pink. Hardy, free bloomer. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Famous the world over as one of the most magnificent hardy crimson roses ever produced. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.

Vick's Caprice. Large, satin-pink, striped with carmine flowers. Beautiful in bud form. 1-year, 30c each; 2-year, 75c.

Coquette De Alpes. A fine formed, pure, large, white rose. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.

Madam Chas. Wood. Hardy in the north without protection. The flowers are large, double, and of dazzling scarlet-crimson color. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.

J. B. Clark. Blooms very large, intense scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.

Madame Plantier. A white rose of exceptional beauty. Extremely hardy. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.

Gloire De Brussels. The black rose. Very large. Velvety crimson with fiery center. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.

Anna De Diesbach. Brilliant pink, long pointed buds, very full and sweet. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.

Black Prince
Awarded National
Rose Society
Gold Medal. Fine
dark crimson,
and very fragrant.
1-year, 30c;
2-year, 75c.

Climbing and Rambler Roses

Cl. American Beauty. Hardy, strong growing, rosy-crimson flowers, produced freely in June. 1-year, 30c; 2-year, 75c.

Dorothy Perkins. The most graceful, free-flowering and vigorous climbing rose. Flowers produced in clusters. Beautiful, fragrant shell-pink rose. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 70c.

Shower of Gold. Deep golden-yellow and orange. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 75c.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. The flowers, when open, measure over 4 inches in diameter, and are borne in profusion. Color, delicate shade of flesh pink, double and very fragrant. 1-year, 30c each; 2-year, 70c.

Thousand Beauties. A single cluster of flowers is a whole bouquet in itself, hence the very fitting name "Thousand Beauties." Color, a tender rose, showing tints of carmine, white and yellow. Each 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 65c; 3-year, \$1.00.

American Pillar. Its great mass of blooms fairly covers the bush. Flowers very double. Color is a flaming pink. Each, 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 65c; 3-year, \$1.00.

Blue Rambler. Magenta blue in color. A perpetual source of wonder. Each, 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 65c; 3-year, \$1.00.

Hardy Marechal Niel. An excellent hardy yellow climber. None better. Each, 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 65c; 3-year, \$1.00.

White Dorothy Perkins. (Hardy Climbing June-blooming.) A pure white sport of Dorothy Perkins. Unusually vigorous in growth and a wonderful profuse bloomer. Flowers are double and full, and of good size; pure, snowy-white, borne in clusters throughout the season. A splendid companion of Pink Dorothy Perkins, blooming at the same time. Each, 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 65c; 3-year, \$1.00.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flowers vivid scarlet shaded with bright crimson, produced in large cluster of medium-sized semi-double blossoms. It is of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy. It was awarded a Gold Medal. Price, 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 65c; 3-year, \$1.00.

Crimson Rambler, Excelsa, and Silver Moon. -2 and 3-year, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Carnations

Matchless. A matchless white. Clove-scented. Ideal for bouquets. 25c each.

Beacon. "The Lighthouse Carnation." A rich crimson; blooms average 3½ inches in diameter. 25c each.

Enchantress Supreme. A striking salmon-pink variety. 25c each.

Gaiety. Glossy white, delicately penciled scarlet. Exceptional. 25c each.

Single and Double Sweet-Scented Violets

Princess of Wales. A grand single flowering variety of a true violet-blue color, that does not fade, with richest and most delicious fragrance. 22c each; 3 for 63c.

Swanley White. A sport of Marie Louise, same perfect perfume, large flowers and of the purest white. 25c each; 3 for 72c.

Lady Campbell. Double purple, very free flowering and sweet-scented. Very good for cut flowers. 24c each; 3 for 68c.



Climbing Pink Dorothy Perkins



Ostrich Plume Fern

Ferns

Elegantissima. The ostrich plume fern. Fronds often over 8 inches wide. Price, 25c each; larger size, 48c; extra large size, 75c.

Boston. Long drooping fronds. A fern that looks well anywhere. 25c each; larger, 48c; extra large, 75c.

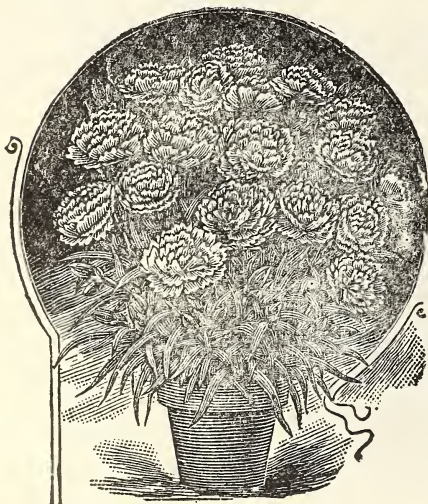
Roosevelt. Dense massive fronds; erect in growth. Exceedingly graceful in appearance. 25c each; larger, 48c; extra large size, 75c.

Ostrich Plume Fern. (Nephrolepis Whitmanti). The waxy, plume-like fronds are often 8 inches wide. Upright and stocky growth. 25c each; stronger plants, 60c and \$1.00 each.

Brazilian Plume Plant. Strong rapid grower, shoots tipped with beautiful plume-like flowers, petals drooping in a charming manner. 30c each.

Hibiscus Peachblow. Flowers are double; of charming rich clear pink color; an entirely new and most beautiful shade. Makes a fine plant for the house. 25c each; 3 for 70c.

Weeping Lantana. Graceful drooping habit, grows very rapidly and blooms continually, summer and winter, producing large clusters of flowers of lilac or rosy-pink. Foliage a beautiful dark green. 22c each.



Hardy Garden Carnations

Best Fuchsias

Speciosa. Flowers are 4 inches or more in length; tube and sepals bright carmine.

Phenomenal. Bright scarlet flowers with rich purple corolla.

Wave of Life. Golden foliage; flowers dark purple.

Gloire Des Marches. Double; deep scarlet and white.

Black Prince. Flowers carmine-rose; extra large. Price, 24c each; 3 for 68c; 12 for \$2.30.

Snake Plant. The ideal house plant, its thick, leathery sword-like leaves standing the heat, dust and gas with impunity. Dark green leaves, striped with white. Nice plants, 30c; larger plants, 60c.

Royal Purple Plant. Of brilliant and exquisite coloring. It surpasses the finest Coleus, Begonia. 19c each; 3 for 54c.

Climbing Fire Cracker Plant. The graceful, arching growth is literally covered with coral-red flowers. 26c each.

Little Gem Feverfew. Constant blooming. The great value of the old Dwarf Feverfew for cut flowers during summer, fall and winter. Flowers large and pure white. 24c each; 3 for 68c.

Crown of Thorns. Foliage is bright green and the flowers are a beautiful coral-pink.



Brazilian Plume Plant

The stems are covered with stout sharp spines nearly an inch long. 30c each; 3 for 85c.

Hardy Hibiscus (Mallows). Attractive as a single plant on the lawn, planted along the walk, or as a bushy hedge, producing from June until fall a show of beautiful flowers. We offer three shades; White Pink and Crimson. 40c each; 3 for \$1.12.

Heliotrope Midnight. Size of foliage and flowers is double that of the old varieties, and the plant is compact and bushy, flowering heads sometimes measuring 16 in. across. 24c each; 3 for 68c.

Double Fringed and Frilled Petunias. Popular flower colors, purple, lavender, white variegated, purple streaked and mottled white. 25c each; 3 for 70c.

Hardy Carnations

Flowers double, clove-scented and the plants will stand outdoors year after year increasing in size. Entirely hardy. Each 25c; 3 for 72c.

Abbotsford. Deep carmine, marbled with white.

Her Majesty. Color pure white. Very sweet scented.

Homestead. Beautiful glowing red, maroon center.



Hibiscus, "Peach Blow"

Big Bargains in Plants

- 6 Charming Everblooming Roses, all choice kinds and free bloomers; all different, 98c.
- 2 Tea Roses, 2 Hardy Roses, 2 climbing Roses, 98c.
- 2 Everblooming Roses, 2 Polyantha or Fairy Roses and 2 Climbing Roses, 98c.
- 6 Prize-Winning Chrysanthemums—all different, 98c.
- 5 Beautiful Double Geraniums, choice colors, 98c.
- 1 Double Geranium, 1 Single, 1 Fragrant Geranium, 1 Ivy Geranium, and 1 Silver-Leaved Geranium, 98c.
- 5 Splendid Carnations. Beautiful colors and all fragrant, 98c.
- 20 Tea and Everblooming Roses, all different, \$2.24.
- 20 Geraniums, double and single, all kinds, \$2.24.
- 20 Lantanas, in good variety, \$2.24.
- 20 Carnations, splendid kinds, \$2.24.



Royal Purple Plant

Popular Begonias

King or Rex. In no other class of plants do we find the rich metallic foliage, and colors blending from brightest green, silver, and orange to a bright plum color as are found here. Mammoth leaves, 45c; 3 for \$1.20.

Begonia Thurstonii. Flowers are a deep pink in bud, but when fully expanded become a beautiful shell pink. Red foliage. 30c each.

Caroline Lucerne. Bright coral red, changing to delicate pink. 30c each.

Gracilis Luminosa. Foliage rich, glossy green, shaded deep bronze; flowers cherry



Rex Begonia

red, changing to coral. Never out of bloom. 30c each.

Double Flowering Geraniums

Price, 24c each; 3 for 68c; 12 for \$2.30.

S. A. Nutt. The darkest red Geranium grown. Deep rich, velvety maroon.

Jean Viaud. Rosy pink; free flowering.

Buchner. Bushy plants with white flowers.

Mrs. Lawrence. Finest Geranium of this color. A satiny salmon-pink.

Alphonse Ricard.



Wandering Jew

liant orange red flowers. Finest red bedder.

Jean Oberle. Large flowers of peach pink, shading to almost pure white at the outer edges of petals.

Wandering Jew. Foliage variegated purple and scarlet; fast grower. 20c ea 3 for 50c.

Violet Marie Louise. Bold, fine flowers, very fragrant, and very prolific. Favorite double blue violet seen in florists' windows. 24c; 3 for 68c; 12 for \$2.10.

Dwarf Orange (Otahelie). A true orange, bearing masses of waxy white fragrant



Flowering Begonia Argentea Guttata

blossoms followed by bright colored, very sweet fruit. Plants bloom and bear fruit when only 5 to 6 inches high. Nice plants 30c; larger plants, 50c and \$1 each.



Double Red Geranium—S. A. Nutt



Violet "Marie Louise"

Feather Fern (Asparagus Sprengeri). Gracefully drooping sprays 3 to 4 feet long. When grown in suspended pots it makes one of the prettiest plants for the house or porch. 20c each; larger plants 35c and 50c each.

Begonia Argentea Guttata. Purple bronze leaves with silver markings; white flowers. 30c each.

Chrysanthemums

Opal. Lavender-pink with light silvery tints of pink on edges of petals.

Red Ostrich Plume. Rich red flowers heavily plumed.

White Chieftain. Pure white.

Pacific Supreme. Bright pink, early blooming.

Yellow Ostrich Plume. Large plumed flowers of a rich yellow color. Price 25c; 3 for 72c.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Homestead. Very double, delicate pink; 25c each.

Flora. Showy deep yellow flowers in large clusters. 25c each; 3 for 72c.

Prince of Wales. Snow white. 25c each; 3 for 72c.



Chrysanthemum "Chieftain"

Hardy Perennial Plants

Achillae (Ball of Snow). 25c, \$2 per dozen.
Anemone (Wind Flower). 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.
Aquilegia (Columbine). 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.
Hardy Asters (mixed colors). 25c each, dozen, \$2.50.
Coreopsis. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Bleeding Heart. 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.
Funkia. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Guillardia. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
German Iris (in colors). 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Japan Iris. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Lily of the Valley. 10c each; 75c per dozen.
Forget Me Not. 20c each; \$2 per dozen.
Hardy Phlox (in colors). 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Hardy Scotch Pinks. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50.
Red Hot Poker. 35c each; \$3 per dozen.
Hardy Violets. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Pansies. 10c each; 60c per 12.
Yucca Fil. 50c each; \$5 per dozen.
Baby's Breath. A mass of minute pure white flowers.
Fine for vases. 25c each.
Delphinium. (Gold Medal Hybrids). Most attractive bold and meritorius flower we have. Immense spikes of brilliant shades of blue. Flowers from June until September. 35c each; 12 for \$3.60.
Giant Hardy Primrose. Immense trusses of large flowers from purest white, yellow and orange to richest crimson. 40c each.
Hardy Oriental Poppy. Enormous large flaming red flowers, striking. 25c each.
Foxglove (Digitalis). Bears thimble-shaped flowers on large spikes. Always satisfactory. 25c each.

Double Golden Glow (Hardy). Grows 8 ft. high. Exquisite double blossoms of brightest golden-yellow, as large as Cactus Dahlias. 25c each.
Double Hollyhocks. Straight towering spikes a mass of waxy flowers. Select from colors. White, Maroon, Pink, Red and Yellow. 25c each, 3 for 72c; \$2.70 per dozen.

Sweet William. Hardy. Beautifully marked blooms of extremely rich and varied colors. 25c each; 3 for 72c.
Campanula (Canterbury Bells). Hardy. Flower from May until September. Cup - shaped flowers. Colors: Blue, pink, white and crimson. 25c each; 3 for 72c.
Shasta Daisy (Hardy). Grows 24 in. Plant in sunny location. Blooms June to October). Plants are very tall, well branched, fine cut foliage. Flowers pure white with gold center, petals very long, center soft and velvety. 20c each; 3 for 57c; 12 for \$1.92.

Alyssum Saxtile Compactum (Golden Tuft) Each Doz. 20c \$2.00



Shasta Daisy



Oriental Mammoth Poppy



Hardy Sweet William

	Each	Doz.
Anchusa Dropmore	25c	2.50
Anthemis Kelwayi (Hardy Marguerite) ..	20c	2.00
Arabis Alpinus (Rock Cress)	15c	1.50
Armeria Maritima Splendens (Cushion Pink)	20c	2.00
Artemisia Lactiflora	20c	2.00
Asclepias Tuberosa (Butterfly Weed) ...	15c	1.50
Bocconia Cordata (Plume Poppy)	20c	2.00
Bultonia (False Chamomile) white and lavender-pink	15c	1.50
Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spirae) ..	20c	2.00
Cassia Marilandica (American Senna) ..	20c	2.00
Centarea Montana (Perennial Corn Flower)	20c	2.00
Cerastium Tometosum (Snow in Summer) ..	15c	1.50
Maiden Pink (Dianthus Deltoides)	15c	1.50
Eximia	25c	2.50
Gas Plant (Dictamnus Rubra) red and white	25c	2.50
Flowering Spurge (Euphorbia Corollata) ..	20c	2.00
White Snakeroot (Eupatorium-Ageratoides)	20c	2.00
Indian Strawberry (Fragaria Indica) ..	15c	1.50
Geum Mrs. Bradshaw	20c	2.00
Japan Rush Grass (Eulalia Gracillima Univittata)	20c	2.00
Zebra Grass (Japonica Zebrina)	20c	2.00
Ribbon Grass (Phalaris Arundinacae Variagata)	20c	2.00
Helenium-Bigelovii	20c	2.00
Helianti	15c	1.50
Heliopsis Excelsa	25c	2.50
Helianthus (Sunflower)	20c	2.00
Hemerocallis (Day Lillies)	25c	2.50
Marsh Mallow (Hibiscus Moscheutos) ..	20c	2.00
Hardy White Candytuft (Iberis Sempervirens)	25c	2.50
Hyacinthus Candicans	10c	1.00
Gold Flower (Hypericum Moserianum) ..	20c	2.00
Hardy Climbing Pea (Lathyrus Latifolius)	25c	2.50
Blazing Star or Gay Feather (Liatris Pyenostachya)	25c	2.50
Perennial Flax (Linum PARENNE)	15c	1.50
Cardinal Flower (Lobelia Cardinalis) ...	20c	2.00
Lamp Flower (Lychnis Viscaria Splendens)	20c	2.00
Rose Loose Strife (Lythrum Roseum Superbum)	20c	2.00
Bergamont (Monarda Didyma)	20c	2.00
Pachysandra Terminalis	20c	2.00

	Each	Doz.
Iceland Poppies (Papaver Nudicaule)	20c	2.00
Scarlet Beard Tongue (Pentstemon, Barbatus Torreyi)	25c	\$2.50
Bridesmaid Phlox, white, crimson eye	25c	2.50
Rhineland Phlox, Salmon pink with claret red eye ..	25c	2.50
Rosenberg Phlox, Reddish violet with blood red eye ..	25c	2.50
Prof. Vichow Phlox, Bright carmine overlaid with orange scarlet ...	25c	2.50
Ryndstrom Phlox, rose pink, like Paul Neyron rose	25c	2.50
Creeping Phlox or Moss Pink (Phlox Sublata) 6 ..	20c	2.00
Physlis Francheti (Chinese Lantern Plant)	20c	2.00
False Dragon Head (Phylostegia), white and purple	20c	2.00



Campanula

Peonies

We offer an assortment covering the entire range of colors, extending over the blossoming season, and representing the very best out of hundreds of varieties gotten together from specialists in France, England, Holland, Japan, and this country. Strong divisions with 3 to 5 eyes. Peonies may be planted in spring or fall. If planted in the fall, they will bloom some the following summer and increase in size and beauty for many years. Price, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12, unless specially priced. Unnamed kinds, pink, white, red, according to color, 50c each; doz., \$4.50.

Peonies may be cultivated over a large part of the United States, the essentials for success being plenty of moisture and not too high a temperature at flowering time. The soil moisture, of course, can be controlled but a climate subject to high temperatures three weeks after the oaks come into leaf is not suitable for the culture of peonies. They are not regarded as being adapted to the light lands near the coast from Wilmington, North Carolina, southward and along the Gulf of Mexico.

Peonies thrive on any good garden soil but probably do best on a loam, although it should be one retentive of moisture. This should be well enriched, as they are gross feeders and require an abundance of manure. The best time to plant is in August although it may be successfully done from then until spring, but the earlier it is done the more likely the plants are to flower the following year. Care must be taken not to plant too deep, the eyes requiring to be within 4 inches of the surface.

Peonies are hardy so mulching or winter protection is not essential but it is considered good practice to apply a coating of coarse manure over the plants in the fall and cultivate it into the soil in the spring.

The flowers may be cut any time after the color begins to show even long before the petals are released from the bud. If it be kept in cold storage or otherwise for days or sometimes even weeks, they must be cut at this early stage of development.

List of Named Varieties of Peonies

Albert Crousse. Rose white, flecked crimson, late. \$1.00 each.
Comte de Jussier. Outer petals pink, inner sulphur.
Comte de Niepperg. Dark, rose-pink, very large.
Comte d'Osmont. White, with sulphurish center.
Couronne d'Or. Immense, very full, imbricated, ball-shaped bloom, snowy white with crimson blotches in center, very late.
Camille Calot. Light rose.
Carnea Striata. Pale flesh, shading to almost pure white.
Charlemagne. Flesh white, center tinted lilac.
Clarissa. Rosy pink, inner petals sulphur.
Comte de Diesbach. Dark red, early.
Comte de Nanteuil. Very large and full, dark rose.
Delachei. Deep crimson purple. One of the best dark peonies, midseason.
Duchesse d'Orleans. Pink, with silvery reflex.
Duc de Cazes. Dark pink, silvery collar.
Duchesse de Nemours. Cup-shaped, sulphur white, late.
Duke of Wellington. Sulphur white, large and well formed.
Eduis Superba. Soft pink, early.
Faust. Hydrangea-pink, fading to lilac-white.
Felix Crousse. Brilliant, flaming red. The best red, midseason. 90c.
Floral Treasure. Rich, soft pink.
Festiva Alba. Ivory-white with occasional crimson spots on center petals.
Festiva Maxima. The ideal white. Early. Enormous pure white flower, splashed with clear carmine spots on edges of center petals.
Fragrans. Solferino red, with slight silvery reflex, compact full flowers, strong vigorous grower.
Francois Ortegat. Semi-double, purplish crimson, with brilliant golden anthers, very striking.
General Cavaignac. Large, globular, semi-rose type; light violet rose, edged lighter.
Gloire de Douai. Purplish scarlet-crimson, with black reflex, late.
Golden Harvest. Blush guard petals, creamy white center, midseason.
Grandiflora Rosea. Light rose, outer petals very large, inner smaller and bunched; vigorous grower.
Humeil. Cherry-pink.
La Tulippe. Very large, full, shell formed blooms, borne on long, erect stems; delicate rose, fading to creamy white. Late.
La Sublime. Crimson, fine, full, fragrant.
Laius. Outer petals white, inner sulphur, changing to white, medium size.
Livingstone. Soft rosy-pink, silvery reflex; strong, long stems; best late pink. 90c each.
Louis Van Houtte. Fine dark crimson, very double.
Lady Bramwell. Silvery-pink, late midseason.
Meissonier. Reddish purple, crimson center.
Mlle. Rene Dessert. In clusters, soft lilac with silvery violet reflex.
Mme Lebon. Bright cherry-pink.
Mme. Rose Rendatler. Delicate rose.
Mons. Barral. Soft, clear lilac-rose; large and full; long stems.



Chinese Wisteria

Mons. Dupont. Ivory-white, with border on center petals, very attractive. Midseason.
Mons. Jules Elie. Pale lilac-rose. 90c each.
Mme. Crousse. One of the best whites, midseason.
Mme. de Verneville. Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white, carmine flecks.
Nigricans. Brilliant purplish crimson. Very late.
Noblissima. Bright deep pink; good stems; lasts long.
Officinalis Mitabilis Alba. Light pink, changing to white.
Off. Rosea-Pleana. Soft bright rose.
Officinalis Rubra Pleana. The well known, very early, double crimson, 85c each.
Phrynee. Blush-white.
Papaviflora. Guard petals pure white, others yellowish. Fine.
Prince Imperial. Brilliant purplish scarlet, free bloomer; fine for massing in landscape work.
Prolifera Tricolor. Soft flesh, with center of golden yellow.
Queen Victoria (Whitleyii). White, standard for market or storage.
Richardsons Grandiflora. Flesh pink, lighter shades in center. Fragrant, 90c each.
Richardson's Dorchester. Salmon pink, one of the best late sorts. 90c each.
Rosea Plena Superba. Delicate pink and salmon, very full flower.
Rubra Superba. Rose-type, very late, rich brilliant crimson. 90c each.
Umbellata Rosea. Guards violet rose amber white center.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubbery

Your home is not complete unless it is planted with shrubbery. If we can help you to make a selection of kinds or aid you in planting plans, we are at your service. Write us freely. Some favorite shrubs of ours are; Spirae Van Houtte, Weigelia, Eva Rathke, Snowball, Common; Deutzia, Pride of Rochester; Syringa, Hydrangea, Almond and Forsythia.

Flowering Almond. Blooms before the leaves appear, with tassel-like flowers, the whole length of the branches. Season, May. Colors, white and pink, double flowers. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.50 per 12.

Althea or Rose of Sharon. Grows 6 to 8 feet high and are useful for tall hedges as well as single specimens. Blooms in August and September. Double flowers in white, red, purple and pink. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

Calycanthus. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, the sweet-scented shrub, the bark smelling like allspice. The spicy flavored, dark crimson flowers come in June. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

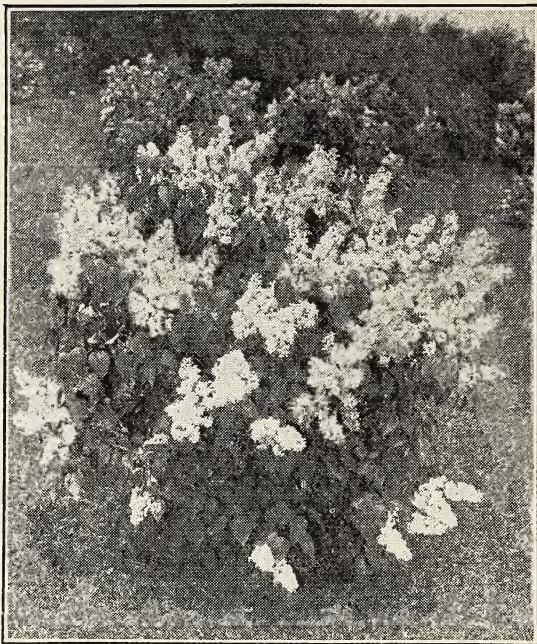
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. Grows 4 to 6 feet high. Flowers large, double white, tinged with blush. Blooms in May and June. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Other Deutzias. Crenata Magnificia, Crenata Rosea, Gracilis, Gracilis Rosea, Lemoinel. Same price as Pride of Rochester.

Dogwood. A very beautiful tree with scarlet berries. There are two colors, the white and the red flowering. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each; \$20.00 per 12.

Eleagnus Longipes. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Forsythia (Golden Bell). A very handsome upright growing shrub with golden yellow flowers in April and May. Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.



Hardy Hydrangea, Panic. Grand.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. The flowers are rich creamy white, changing to pink, and borne in immense clusters, often more than a foot long. It blooms in August and continues in bloom for months. It is entirely hardy, enduring the severest winters with no protection. Will grow anywhere, in any soil. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow. Comes into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring flowers, while its long flowering season, from June to late August, makes it an acquisition on any lawn. Succeeds in partial shade, but does best in full sun. Flowers pure white, changing to green instead of bronze, as do other hydrangeas. Price, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Honeysuckle. Bears a profusion of lovely flowers in May and June, followed by Translucent berries in the fall. Grows 6 to 10 feet high. Colors, white, pink and yellow. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Japan Quince. Very ornamental in early spring as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge, blooms in early May. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Elder (Golden). 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12. (Common White), 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Lilac, Purple. Deliciously fragrant. Purple flowers, blooming in May. Foliage attractive green. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12. Grows 10 to 12 feet.

Lilac White. May be described the same as above, except that the flowers are white. Price, 75c; \$7.50 per 12.

Persian Lilac. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Snowball, Japan. Flowers in large globular heads, pure white, hanging long on the bush. Blooms in May, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Snowball, Common. Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old-fashioned snowball, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Snowball, High Bush Cranberry. 75c ea.; 12, \$7.50.

Snowberry. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Strawberry or Spindle Tree. \$1.00 each; \$10 per 12.



Summer Lilac or Butterfly Bush

Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac. Produces plenty of blooms the first season it is set out. Its freedom of bloom, attractive deep violet-rose color and delightful fragrance, create a demand for it everywhere. Is called "Butterfly Bush" because butterflies always hover over it on warm sunny days. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

Other Spiraea. Anthony Waterer, Arguta, Aurea, Billardii, Colossa Rubra, Douglassii, Golden Leaved, Prunifolia, Reevesii, Thunbergii. Price 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Russian Olive. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Sumac (Cut Leaved). A hardy plant with beautiful fern-like leaves, milky white on under side, changing to a brilliant scarlet in autumn. (Staghorn) A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage, and scarlet fruit in autumn. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.



Spiraea Van Houtte

Spiraea Van Houtte or Bridal Wreath. The finest of all spiraea, a most charming and beautiful shrub, which is even beautiful when not in flower with its fine foliage and pendulous branches. When in bloom, it is the admiration of everybody with its long "Bridal Wreath" branches loaded with the beautiful small white flowers which are arranged in plume shaped clusters. Makes a fine hardy hedge or may be used anywhere an attractive shrub is wanted. Blooms in May. Entirely hardy and healthy. By many, considered the most valuable of all flowering shrubs, and should not be left out of any collection. Extra size, bushy, 3 to 4 foot, \$1.00 each. Large size, 3 to 4 foot, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12; \$50 per 100. Medium, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12; \$35 per 100. Small, 35c each; \$3.50 per 12; \$25 per 100.

Syringa or Mock Orange. Fragrant pure white flowers, in dense clusters, so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. Blossoms in early June. 2 to 3 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Golden Syringa. \$1.00 each; \$10 per 12.

Weigelia, Eva Rathke. Grows 5 to 8 feet in height. Foliage clean and healthy. Flowers dark red with creamy white markings. Flowers continually from June to September. The everblooming weigelia. Considered one of the most beautiful shrubs. \$1.00 each; \$10 per 12.

Other Weigelias. Rosea (rose-pink); Candida (pure white); Rosea Nana Variegata (soft pink); Flora Bunda (dark crimson). 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Evergreen Bittersweet (Euonymus radicans vegetus). Holds its healthy green foliage and bears a profusion of red berries during the late fall and winter. Even in February and March, when other vines have lost their leaves or the leaves have turned brown, this Evergreen Bittersweet is as green as in the best growing season of the summer. It is fine for covering old stumps, beautifying garden walls or even embankments at any exposure. Wall pockets are fine to plant them in. This plant grows moderately fast and to a height of 20 feet. It is green at any season of the year. Strong plants, \$1.00 each; \$10 per 12.

Cinnamon Vine. This beautiful climber emits from its flowers the delightful odor of cinnamon. Perfectly hardy, the stem dying down every autumn, but growing again so rapidly as to completely cover any trellis or arbor very early in the season. With its heart shaped leaves and clusters of delicate white flowers, it is a most desirable climber. Large tubers, 20c each; 7 for \$1.00.

Clematis (Paniculta). Flowers white, small, fragrant; season, late summer. C. Jackmanni, very popular, violet purple, large flowers, June to Oct. C. Mad. Ed. Andre, velvety red, large, same season as Jackmanni. C. Duchesse of Edinburgh, pure white, double, large, same season as Jack. C. Ramona, deep sky blue, largest of all, season

same as Jackmanni. C. Henryii, large flowers, creamy white, season same as Jackmanni. C. Coccinea, bright scarlet, season July to October. C. Crispa, flowers blue, season June to October. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Dutch Pipe. \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per 12.

Honeysuckle. Hall's Japan. A strong vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into the winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Voitchi). Clings to brick or stone walls and is unsurpassed as a covering for chimneys, brick buildings, etc. The large pointed leaves are so thick as to give the appearance of shingling the walls with them. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

American Ivy (Ampelopsis Quinquefolia). Has beautiful leaves that become rich crimson in autumn. A very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or tree trunks. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Matrimony Vine. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Scarlet Trumpet Creeper. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Chinese Wisteria. Purple and white. \$1.00 each.

English Ivy. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Perennial Hop Vine. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Kudzu Vine. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Hedge Plants

Japanese Barberry (Berberis Thunbergii) An ideal shrub and hedge plant, beautiful in summer, with its arching, thorny branches thickly covered with small, fine, rich green leaves, which gradually change as autumn approaches, to a unique fiery crimson. The small blossoms eventually turn into berries which become red as the autumn frosts appear and cling to the bush well into the winter, giving it a most pleasing effect. A hedge of Japanese Barberry is one of the most satisfactory things one can have. I have never seen anybody who tired of this plant. As a border, in groups, or planted as a single specimen, it is very satisfactory. We have a fine stock of plants, our own growing. Price, large, bushy, 60c each; \$6.00 per 12; \$35 per 100. Medium, 3-year, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12; \$30 per 100. 2-year, 12 to 18 inches, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100. 2-year 6 to 12 inches, 15c each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12 per 100.

Lodense Privet. A new dwarf and distinct form of Privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. It has been under observation for the last four years and its habits of growth are surely fixed. The foliage is rich dark green and of extreme hardness. It is particularly useful for low hedges and borders as it stands shearing very well and can be kept low and compact very easily. Price, 3-yr. plants, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen; \$50 per 100.



Japanese Barberry

California Privet. 12 to 18 inches, 10c each; \$1.00 per 12; \$5.00 per 100. 18 to 24 inches, 15c each; \$1.50 per 12; \$6.00 per 100. 2 to 3 feet, 20c each; \$2.00 per 12; \$7.50 per 100.

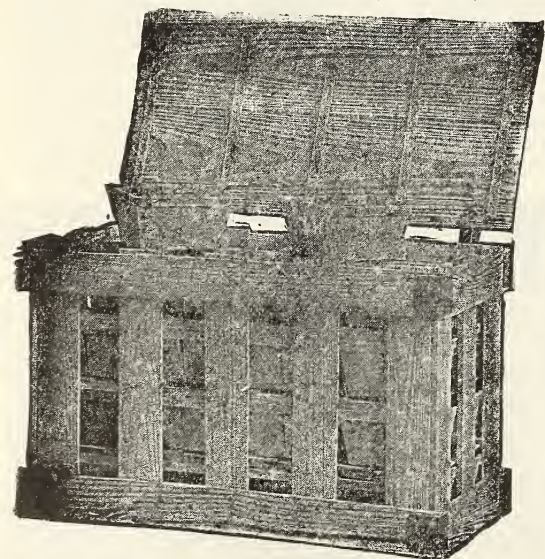
Amoor River Privet (North). 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100.

Ibota Privet. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100.

Berry Crates and Baskets

We sell the Standard 32-quart crate, made in Delaware. We have tried all sizes and makes of berry crates and the 32-quart crate, when well made, is the strongest, handiest and most desirable berry crate that can be made. It does not pay to use a slimsy berry crate; for, in getting the fruit to market, if the crate does not stand up well, you will injure the fruit much more by shipping it in a crate that does not stand up firm and lose more money on your fruit than you will gain by buying a cheaper package. There are all manner of slimsy crates and packages foisted upon berry growers, but let me tell you, they lose more by trying to save on packages than they realize. If it pays to ship fruit at all, it pays to send it in firm and substantial crates and baskets. It does not take much to crush and spoil it in a shaky crate or slimsy basket. Then too, the fruit shows up better and naturally sells for more in a nice, neat looking crate or basket. The crates we sell are the best made of the 32-quart size that we have ever seen, made of good wood, strong and durable, considering the price. It does not pay to go to too much expense in building returnable crates, it costs too much and a large proportion of them are never returned and, if returned, are generally injured or broken. The day of the returnable crate is past. The 36-quart crate is an odd size and the 60-quart crate is too large and heavy to handle by one man, so we have discontinued using both these sizes, using only the bushel of 32-quart size. Price of new 32-quart crates, with three separator, or partitions and 32 best made baskets, \$1.00 each, 10 or more at a time, 90c each. We can pack 100 extra baskets in each crate if wanted. Crates and separators to go with them, without baskets, new 75c each, \$7.00 per 10. Second-hand crates 25 per cent off these prices. If you order 10 berry crates we can pack 1,320 baskets in 10 crates besides the 30 separators.

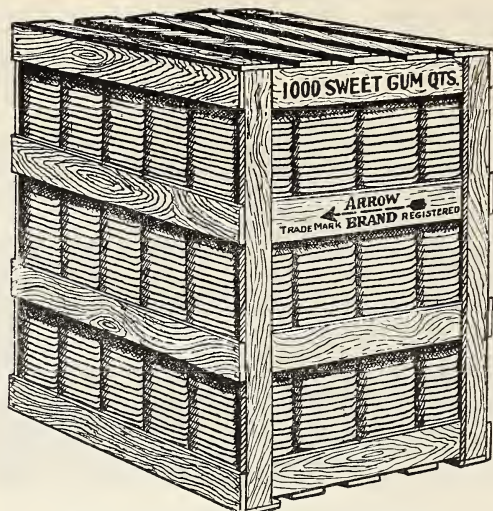
Smaller Sized Crates. Crates holding 12 pints (for raspberries), 30c each, 10 for \$2.50 or crates holding 8 quarts (for strawberries), 30c each, \$2.50 per 10. Crates holding 24 pints, 45c each, 10 for \$3.50. Crates holding 16 quarts, each 45c, 10 for \$3.50.



32-Quart or Bushel Crate

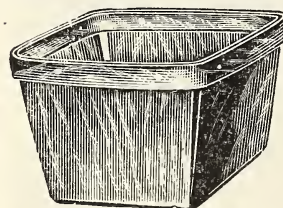
THE FARMER'S ADVANTAGE

"I have noticed, as one drives along a street in the city, that the home and its surroundings must be quite grand in order to attract particular attention; but in the country, it takes only a few hundreds of dollars to fix off a place with paint, shrubbery, etc., so that anyone driving along in an automobile, will almost stop and gaze in wonder at this unusual sight."—James M. Farmer, Department of Landscape Architecture, College of Agriculture, State University, Missouri.



1000 Baskets Crated for Shipment
Pint and Quart Baskets

These baskets are made from the best part of the log, the heart being rejected, are clean, white and pretty in appearance. They go a long way in getting the best prices for the fruit sold in them. They are well made, strong and durable. It is by far the most substantial, strongest and best berry basket I have ever seen or handled, and no berry grower of any sense, who has ever used them, if he can get them again, will use any other make. They, of course, cost a little more than other baskets, but



Quart Basket

pay for extra cost several times. Not only are the baskets well made, but they are put up in a strong substantial crate which will stand shipping without going to pieces and spilling out the baskets. There are 1000 put up in each crate. If we ship 500 baskets, we have to rebuild the crate and so an extra charge is made for 500 lots, when we have to ship them. If baskets are ordered with berry crates, we can pack small lots of 100 or so in the crates, but when small lots of 100 or more are ordered alone, we have to make shipping crates for them and so charge an extra price. Price of baskets, "Arrow" or "Plum Farmer" Brand, quart or pint baskets, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1000. Orders for baskets in less lots than 1,000, please add 25c for crating, if you do not order berry crates to go with them.

NOTE—Nothing in our line has increased more in price since the war began than berry baskets. Of course, we have to buy these in carload lots of the manufacturers, and on account of the high cost and scarcity of labor, they charge us over double what we had to pay a few years ago. We sold baskets at retail last year for less than we could buy them in car lots. People might just as well get used to the fact that baskets are going to cost them around \$15.00 per 1000 in the near future as the supply of material is getting exhausted and paper and other substitutes do not seem to work out satisfactorily.—L. J. Farmer.

This year, we are going to offer pretty good berry baskets made in N. Y. State, (not Arrow brand) at \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000, if ordered early before the rush.

If in need of spray materials or fertilizers, correspond for prices. We can supply concentrated fertilizers in bags, sheep manure, also Bordeaux Mixture, Lime Sulphur, Kerosene Emulsion, Black Leaf 40, etc.

Farmer's Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, suitable for the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls. If interested, write for prices on birds. Our eggs are produced by different parties in this locality who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time, throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on our farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all breeds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds on one place may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable, and if after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders at half price. We pack and deliver to express and parcel post at prices attached.

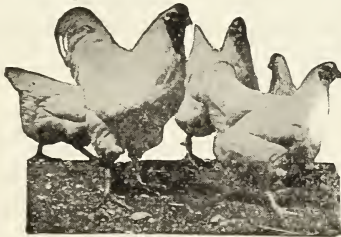
White Wyandottes—This is a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 100.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—"The farmer's fowl," of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 100.

Buff Plymouth Rocks are a grand fowl for the farmer. Fine winter layers. Chickens mature early and with their rich yellow legs and skin are a fine market fowl. The breeder who furnishes our eggs has spent eleven years in perfecting his strain, which were winners the past season at New York State Fair, big Rochester and Ogdensburg shows, winning a prize on every entry. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12 per 100.

White Plymouth Rocks—Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12 per 100.

S. C. White Leghorns—If large white eggs are the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds. The hens from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100.



A nice pen of White Wyandottes

S. C. Buff Leghorns—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence today than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading breeder, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$8.50 per 100.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 100.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$10 per 100.

S. C. Black Minorcas—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large

white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for male 8 pounds and a female $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very prolific. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10 per 100.

Light Brahmas—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, having a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh, when in good condition, 10 to 12 pounds, and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10 per 100.

White and Buff Orpingtons—\$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15 per 100.

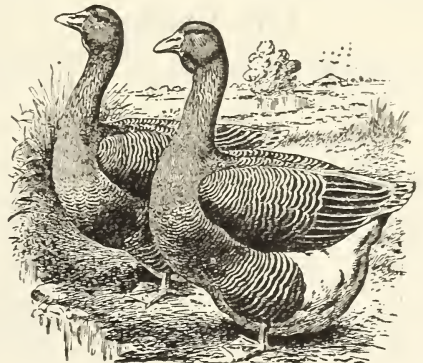
Anconas—The Ancona is a black and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non-sitters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs come from the leading breeder in this locality. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10 per 100.

Columbian Wyandottes—\$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12 per 100.

Rhode Island Reds—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to cold and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and the females from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter, when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 100.

Selected Eggs from the Walton-Van Hoosen strain. \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$14.00 per 100.

Emden Geese are the large white geese with orange bills and feet. They are fine layers, make good mothers and are not given to roaming. Our eggs are from a breeder who has won many prizes at New York State Fair. Eggs, 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$9.00.



Toulouse Geese. These geese are very massive in proportion with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck, and back of dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs and tail they are a pure white. The combination of color presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$9.00.

Colored Muscovy Ducks. Eggs, \$3.50 per 11.

Indian Runner Ducks. \$3.00 per 11.

Pekin Ducks. The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying 75 eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, \$3.00 per 11.

Important

We can supply males of most every breed at lowest prices. We can supply females also of most any breed. Write for prices of trios, single birds, or any number that you need. Prices are lowest in late fall or early winter, at killing time.

Young Baby Chicks

These chicks, just hatched, have enough food material in their anatomy to last them for some time and will stand three days' shipment with no injury to themselves. We do not advise getting them too early, before warm weather comes. Our chicks are hatched by one of the largest and best hatcheries of the United States. We guarantee satisfaction.

HOW TO ORDER CHICKS

Orders for chicks should be sent in as far in advance as possible. When received, orders are booked in rotation and filled in that order, as near to the date requested as possible.

Be sure and give full name of your express office as well as your postoffice address. (Write full name plainly.) State plainly the number and variety of chicks you want, when wanted, and we will acknowledge receipt of your order at once.

If you wish to book your order early and it is not convenient for you to pay for them at the time, send one-quarter or twenty-five per cent of the full amount of the order and the balance a few days before the shipment is to be made.

The above also applies to orders for eggs for hatching.

OUR GUARANTEE TO YOU

We guarantee to deliver chicks or eggs to you in first class condition. On arrival, open box, in presence of express or postman, if any chicks are dead or eggs broken, have express agent or postman mark the number on the back of the receipt and return the receipt to us and we will refund your money for them, or replace them free of charge. In this way you have no loss and get full number you pay for.

Important. Prices for baby chicks are given for early shipment. If wanted for July or August shipment write for special prices. Special prices also given for large quantities at any time.

We have successfully shipped baby chicks and eggs for hatching 1,500 miles and can guarantee safe arrival.

A **YELLOW LABEL** will be found pasted on the box containing **LIVE BABY CHICKS** which reads as follows:

Live Chicks

EXPRESSMAN: Please be **SURE** and keep this box of **CHICKS LEVEL, DRY,** out of the **SUN** and away from **FIRE** or **HEAT,** as there is **DANGER** of **KILLING** them.

Super-Quality Chicks

The ordinary person will be eminently pleased with the chicks we offer as per above list. They are hatched by one of the largest and most reliable hatcheries in the United States. Out of all our orders sent them in 1924, we had but one complaint, some chicks had been taken from the package, and this complaint was promptly adjusted. We ordered 100 R. I Reds for our own use and 101 came alive. This was some difference from our experience in 1923, when we had our chicks hatched by another concern and almost every shipment led to a complaint, which cost us more to adjust than our profits on the transaction. This year we offer

Super Quality Chicks which come from the best flocks that are possible to get together, the matting and culling out of these flocks having been in charge of a University Professor during the past four years. We offer these super-quality chicks at an advance of 5c per chick, \$5.00 per 100, above the price asked for the pure bred utility chicks listed below. If you want the very best chicks to be had, order these super-quality chicks.

Write for prices on any kind of chicks or eggs not listed. We advise getting baby chicks and eggs for hatching after danger of severe weather is over. Eggs are more fertile in warm weather of early spring or summer than in winter, and baby chicks are more vigorous. Please do not order chicks in less quantity than 25, and in multiples of 25.

1925 Prices for Baby Chicks

At these prices, chicks are sent postpaid, when cash in full accompanies the order. If we send C. O. D. for part of the cost of chicks, the postage is also included with the C. O. D.

	25	50	100
Single Comb White Leghorns ..	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$18.00
Single Comb Brown Leghorns ..	6.00	10.00	18.00
Single Comb Buff Leghorns	6.00	10.00	18.00
Single Combed Anconas	7.00	11.00	20.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	11.00	20.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	7.00	11.00	20.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	8.00	12.00	21.00
Buff Plymouth Rocks	8.00	12.00	21.00
White Plymouth Rocks	8.00	12.00	21.00
White Wyandottes	8.00	12.00	21.00
Buff Orpingtons	8.00	12.00	21.00
Black Langshans	8.00	12.00	21.00
White Orpingtons	8.50	13.00	22.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	8.50	13.00	22.00
Left Overs, (Heavy Mixed Kinds)	6.00	10.00	18.00
Left Overs (Light Mixed Kinds)	5.00	9.00	16.00

Department of Fresh Fruits

STRAWBERRIES

We supply summer bearing strawberries in June and July the season runs usually from June 15th to July 15th. Price, 10c to 30c per quart, depending on the quality, supply and demand. We supply fall bearing strawberries in August, September, and October. Price, 25c to 50c per quart, depending upon demand and supply. Extra selected berries, 75c per quart. Shipping packages hold 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, and 32 quarts each, small quantities may be sent by parcel post.

RASPBERRIES

Ready in July and August. Black Cap Raspberries 20c to 35c per quart. Purple raspberries, same price as Black Caps. Red Raspberries, 30c to 50c per quart. Crates hold same as strawberries.

BLACKBERRIES

Ready in August and September. 20c to 35c per quart. Crates hold same as other berries.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Ready in July and August. Crates same as other berries. Price 15c to 25c per quart.

PEACHES

Ready in September. Price, \$3.00 per bu. Baskets hold one-third, one-half or one bushel. The regular small peach basket you see in the market holds one-third bushel, so if you buy a bushel of peaches at \$3.00, they cost you \$1.00 per basket.

PLUMS

\$1.00 per pk., \$3.50 per bu. Ready in August and September.

CHERRIES

Ready in July. Price, 20c to 25c per quart. In 32-quart crates or 8-lb. grape baskets.

GRAPES

Worden, Niagara and Concord, packed in 3½-lb. baskets, 25c to 50c per basket. In 8-lb. baskets, 50c to \$1.00.

PEARS

Bartlett, Clapps Favorite. \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bushel. Seckle and Sheldon, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bushel. Packed in bushel baskets.

APPLES

Baldwins, Greenings, \$1.00 to \$2.50 per bu. Northern Spy and other fine sorts, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bu. Packed in barrels of 3 to 4 bushels or in bushels.

The Gladiolus

Hats off to the Gladiolus, the most satisfactory flower, considering the effort to produce them, that we know. I used to think the gladiolus was a pretty poor thing and it was, but it has been greatly improved; more so, I think, than anything in the flower line for some time. The brains of

of even the most exacting tastes. There are papers and magazines devoted to the Gladiolus and there are many houses that issue catalogs and handle nothing else. We do not pretend to go into or handle the latest novelties and introductions, but only those that have been on the market some time and from long and extended trial, have been found to be of the very best. If any of our friends require anything that we do not list, we can procure the same from up-to-date growers near us. There are at least three expert growers of the front rank, within a radius of 50 miles of us. We had a patch of about 12,000 bulbs in blossom the past summer and fall and they were the prettiest sight in this part of the country. Tastes vary as to which are the best varieties, but from an experience of several years, if I were to pick ten varieties of gladiolus, they would be the following, with a preference in the order named.—Schwabens, Peace, Chris, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mrs. Dr. Norton, Niagara, Le Marechal, Foch, Principine, Lily White and Netherlands. I will mail one each of these, labeled, for \$1.00. Extra size bulbs, 2 to 2½ inches, \$1.50.

If you do not plant another flower or anything else to beautify your home or grounds, plant at least a dozen or more gladiolus bulbs. They show off fine when growing in the field or garden and when used as a cut flower, they are unsurpassed, lasting for over a week, blossoming from the base to the extreme tip ends of the spikes.

Price List of Gladiolus

Farmer's Famous Mixture. Contains the choicest varieties that we grow. All best kinds are put in but not labeled. Guaranteed to please. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6 per 100. Extra size bulbs, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Farmer's Standard Mixture. A good mixture of all the standard varieties that we grow. 5c each; 12 for 50c; 100 for \$3.50. Largest Bulbs, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Kirchoff's Mixture. Runs heavy to Schwabens, Peace, America and several others of the best kinds. Dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00. Extra size bulbs, 2 to 2½ inches, \$1.00 per 12; \$6.00 per 100.

North Star Mixture. A fine mixture from one of the best growers of this flower. 50c per 12; \$3.50 per 100. Largest Bulbs, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Named Varieties

America. Beautiful, soft flesh pink, faintly tinged lavender. A magnificent cut flower. 6c each; 60c per 12; \$4 per 100.

Buttercup. Medium grower, very prolific, early. Flowers buttercup yellow, with darker markings. 5c each; dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Cazenovia. Pink. Beautiful pink, spashed with rose. 10c each; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

Chris. Dark maroon red, velvety, strong grower, strong spikes. Most attractive and very satisfactory. 15c each; doz., \$1.50; \$10.00 per 100.

Crackerjack. Dark, rich velvet-red throat, spotted yellow and maroon. 10c each; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

Glory of Holland. Nearly white, very beautiful. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12; \$7.00 per 100.

Gretchen Zang. Pink, blending with scarlet. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12; \$7.00 per 100.

Le Marechal Foch. Apple blossom pink, with rosy carmine center. 10c each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

Lily White. Almost pure white, medium size, attractive, very early. Medium growth. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

Loveliness. Color, cream white, with apricot and primrose throat. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12; \$7.00 per 100.

Mrs. Dr. Norton. Soft white petals, La France rose-pink, tinged with yellow. One of the prettiest and most satisfactory of all gladiolus, rivaling Mrs. Frank Pendleton. As high as 7 blossoms out at one time, therefore fine for funeral work. Blossoms completely encircle the spike stem, unlike most gladiolus. 25c each; dozen, \$2.00.

Mrs. Francis King. Large and showy, color, bright scarlet. 8c each; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Vivid pink, toning off blush, the lower petals being further ornamented with large velvety orange red blotches in the throat. Strong growers. 10c each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

Netherlands. Very early, medium grower. Color, rose pink. Throat splashed with red. Fine for early cutting. 6c each; doz., 60c; 100, \$4.00.



Le Marechal Foch Gladiolus

some of the greatest propagators has been concentrated on the gladiolus for years, with the result that now we have varieties that are the admiration

Niagara. Immense flowers of soft yellow, toned with bright lemon and overlaid with a slight rosy flush. Some flowers are lightly tipped with rose flakes. Throat touched with carmine. Strong, tall, well filled spikes. 10c each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

Peace. Grand large flowers, white with claret blotch on lower petals and pale lilac featherings, 10c each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

Principine. Beautiful light scarlet with white throat. 10c each; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

Prince of Wales. Light salmon, with orange shade. 10c each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.

Schwaben. Delicate pale yellow, shaded with sulphur color. The golden yellow throat is lightly blotched with dull carmine. Fine for funeral pieces. 10c each; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

White Light Mixture. Consists of all light shaded colors, most of them nearly white. Medium growth and very early. Fine for funeral work. 10c each; 12 for \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

Wilbrink. 10c each; dozen, \$1.00.

NOTE—If the largest size bulbs, 2 to 2½ and 3 inch, are wanted, add 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Dahlias

Our Dahlias are all field grown. They consist of the best varieties of the different types, all colors and shapes. The past summer and fall, we had nearly five thousand clumps in bloom and they were the admiration of everybody who saw them. We picked bushels of them and gave them to the churches and societies for decoration. It was an unusually favorable season for dahlias and ours did their best. We do not sell many named varieties, ours are most all assorted kinds and colors. A collection of twenty-five will insure one each of most every variety we have, as we do not put in but one toe of a clump. We cut the toes in scientific manner, insuring one or more "eyes" to each toe. Price, 12c each; dozen, \$1.25; 25 for \$2.00; 100, \$6.00.

Dahlias by Color and Named

Magnificent. The most vigorous growing plant and most profuse bloomer of all varieties we have tried. Blossoms profusely when all other dahlias fail. Beautiful deep lavender, bordering on wisteria. 25c each; doz., \$2.50.

White Swan. Pure white, large flowers, beautiful. 25c each; doz., \$2.50.

Queen of Yellows. A beautiful profuse clear yellow. 25c each; doz., \$2.50.

A. D. Lavonia. Beautiful, soft lustrous pink. A fine variety. 20c each, doz., \$2.00.

Frank Smith. Intense purplish-black maroon, tipped white. 35c each; doz., \$3.50.

Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson-red, with fiery tones in the center of the flowers, overlaid with a soft violet-maroon. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Sussex County, N. J., 4-24-24.

I received the box of raspberry plants by express on Saturday and they were nice, well-rooted plants and I thank you. Jas. W. Washer.



White Swan Dahlia

Farmer's Seed Department

We list only the best and most desirable varieties. Seeds are generally shipped separate from plant orders. All seeds put up in 5c and 10c packets. Postage prepaid on packets, ounces, and quarter pounds. If large quantity of seeds are wanted, send for special prices.

ASPARAGUS

Palmetto, Conovers Colossal, Giant Argenteuil. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

BEANS

Green Pod Bush. New Giant Stringless, Black Valentine, Early Refugee, Dwarf Horticultural, Bountiful, Early Six Weeks, ½ pint, 25c; pint, 35c; quart, 60c.

Wax Pod Bush. New Pearl Wax, Prolific Dwarf Black Wax, Keeneys Rustless, Hodson Wax, Golden Eye Wax, ½ pint, 25c; pint, 35c; quart, 60c.

Bush Lima Beans. Burpee's Improved Bush, Dreer's Improved Bush, Henderson's Bush. ½ pint, 35c; pint, 50c; quart, 75c.

Pole or Running. Horticultural Pole, Old Homestead, White Creaseback, Kentucky Wonder, Dutch Case Knife. ½ pt., 25c; pt., 30c; qt., 60c.

Pole Lima Beans. King of the Garden, Dreer's Improved, Challenger, Henderson's Ideal, ½ pint, 35c; pint, 50c; quart, 75c.

BEEF

Detroit Dark Red, Crosby's Egyptian. Ex. Ey. Eclipse, Bassano's Ex. Ey., New Acme. Oz., 15c; ¼ lbs., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Swiss Chard. Same price. New Jumbo, Gate Post, Golden Tankard, Giant Red Mangel, Lane's Imp. Sugar, Klein-Wanzebener, Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

CABBAGE

Extra Early Varieties. Ey. Jer. Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Early Winingstadt.

Second Early Varieties. Henderson's Early Summer, Succession, Foltier's Imp., Brunswick, All Head Early, Ey. Flat Dutch, Sure Head, All Seasons. Late or Winter Cabbage. Late Flat

Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Autumn King, Danish Ballhead (short stem), Danish Ballhead (long stem), Mammoth Red Dutch, Brussels Sprouts, Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

CARROTS

Ey. Ox Heart, Half Long Orange, Danver's Half Long, Imp. Long Orange, Chanteney, White Belgian. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., 75c per lb.

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball, Dwarf Erfurt, Danish Giant, Drv Weather, New Century. Packets, 5c, 10c and 25c each. ½ oz., \$1.25; 1 oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00; 1 lb., \$25.00.

CELERY

White Plume, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal. Oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00. Golden Self Blanching, oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$6.00. Celeriac. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

CRESS

True Water Cress. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1; 1 lb., \$3. Curled or Pepper Grass. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CUCUMBERS

Early Fortune, White Spine, Long Green, Boston Pickling, Everbearing, Early Cluster, Cool and Crisp, West India Gherkin. Oz., 25c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.75.

EGG PLANT

Black Beauty, New York, Improved Large Purple. Oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$6.00.

ENDIVE

New Self Blanching, Green Curled, Giant Fringed, Broad Leaf Batavia. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

KALE

New American, Imperial Curled, Curled German, Norfolk, Scotch Dwarf. 15c per oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

KOHLRABI

Early White Vienna, Purple Vienna. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

LEEK

Mammoth Carentum, American Flag, Mammoth King. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

LETTUCE

Big Boston, Unrivalled, May King, Black Seeded Tennis Ball, California Cream and Butter, Golden Heart, All Seasons, Grand Rapids, Iceberg, Hanson, Black Seeded Simpson, Paris White Cos. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

Green Fleshed Varieties. Rocky Ford, Jenny Lind, Nettle Gem.

Orange Fleshed Varieties. Eden Gem, Melting Gold, Burrell's Gem, Emerald Gem, Osage Gem, Banana, Hoodoo Cantaloupe. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

MUSTARD

Giant Curled, Ostrich Plume, White, Black or Brown. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

NASTURTIUMS

Tall Mixed, Dwarf Mixed. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Dwarf Prolific, White Velvet, Perkins Mammoth, Lady Finger. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

ONION

Yellow Globe Danvers, Red Wetherfield, Yellow Strasburg, White Bermuda, Prizetaker, Mammoth Southport White Globe, Southport Yellow Globe, Southport Red Globe, White Silverskin. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Onion Sets—Red and Yellow. 25c per qt. White and Egyptian Winter, 30c per qt.

English Multiplier. 35c per qt.

PARSLEY

Champion Moss Curled, Green Mountain, Dwarf or Emerald. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown, Guernsey, Hollow Hub. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

PEAS

Extra Early Peas, Alaska, Nott's Excelsior, Gradus or Prosperity.

General Crop Peas. Horsford's Market Gardner, Dwarf Champion, Everbearing, Telephone, Black Eye Marrowfat. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20c; 1 pint, 35c; 1 quart, 60c.

PEPPER

Ruby, King, New Neapolitan, Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant. Oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$6.00.

PUMPKINS

King of the Mammoth, Sweet Potato, Winter Luxury, Large Cheese, Small Sugar or Pie, New England Pie, Connecticut Field. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

RADISH

Ex. Early Round Varieties—Scarlet Turnip, White Tip, Strawberry, Early Scarlet Turnip, French Breakfast.

Early Long Varieties—Long White Icicle, Lady Finger, Long Scarlet Short Top, Half Long Deep Scarlet.

Summer Varieties—Chartier, White Strasburg, White Summer, White Stuttgart.

Winter Varieties—White Chinese Celestial, Chinese Rose, Long White Spanish, Round Black Spanish, Long Black Spanish. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Sandwich Mammoth, Large White Giant. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SPINACH

Amer, Bloomsdale Savoy, New Victoria, Long Season, Curled Long Standing, Long Standing, New Zealand. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

SQUASH

Bush Varieties—White Bush, Early Dawn, Yellow Bush, Summer Crookneck, Fordhook Bush. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Running Varieties—Boston Marrow, Winter Crookneck, True Hubbard, Warty Hubbard, Golden Hubbard. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SWEET CORN

Extra Early Adams, Cream and Honey, White Cory, Red Cory, Early Minnesota, Golden Bantam. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 35c; 1 pint, 60c; 1 quart, \$1.00.

Second Early, Ex. Ey. Evergreen, Early Mammoth, Howling Mob, Cal. Gol. Country Gentleman, Black Mexican. Same prices as extra early kinds.

Main Crop and Late. Hickok, Stowell's Evergreen, Large Late Mammoth, Country Gentleman, Zig Zag Evergreen. Same prices as Ex. Ey. Varieties.

TOMATOES

Red Varieties—Bonnie Best, Chalk's Jewell, Earliana, Matchless, New Stone, My Maryland Dwarf Stone, Ponderosa.

Pink or Purple Varieties—Livingston's Globe, Royal Purple, Dwarf Champion, Improved Acme, June Pink.

Yellow Varieties—Golden Eagle, Golden Queen, Yellow Pear Shaped, Yel. Peach, Yel. Cherry. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

John Baer (new), large, red, best Oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.

TURNIPS

Purple Top Strap Leaf, Red Top White Globe, White Egg, Ey. White Flat Dutch, Purple Top Yel. Aberdeen, Yel. Globe, White Top, White Globe, Long Cow Horn, Golden Ball, Yel. Stone, Ex. Ey. Purple Top Milan, Snow Ball, Sweet German, Purple Top, Ruta Baga, Long Island Purple Top, Bloomsdale Swede. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$35c.

English Multiplier Onion Sets, 35c per qt.

WATERMELONS

Cole's Early (best for short seasons), Tom Watson, Kleckley's Sweet, Kolb's Gem, Goliath, Cold Mountain Spring, Ice Cream, Halbert Honey, Black Boulder, Mountain Sweet. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

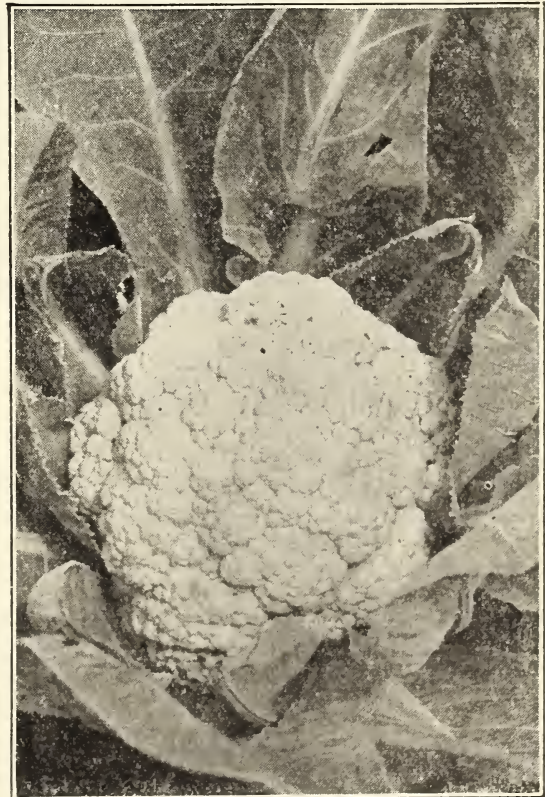
Citron, Colorado, Red Seeded, same price as Watermelons.

SEEDS OF HERBS

Anise, Basil Sweet, Bene, Caraway, Chicory, Chives, Coriander, Dill, Sweet Fennel, Lavender, Marjoram, Rosemary Sage, Sorrell, Summer Savory, Thyme, Martynia. Pkt., 10c.

GRASS AND FARM SEEDS

Prices of Grass and Farm Seeds vary from day to day and we cannot safely quote definite prices in this catalog. If in need of Timothy, Clover, Sweet Clover, Millet, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canada Rye Grass, Oat Grass, Natural Grasses, Canada Field Peas, Sorghum, any kind of Seed Grain, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, or Bacteria for inoculating your fields correspond with us for latest prices. We can save you money.



A nice head of Cauliflower

Dutch Spring Flowering Bulbs

Plant in September, October and November

When people are enjoying the Crocus, Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, etc., in the spring, we often hear them say,—"I am going to have such a bed next year," but they usually neglect to plant the bulbs when the proper time comes in the fall.

Our beds for Tulips, Narcissus, Johnquils, Hyacinths and Crocus were a sight to behold last spring. We had over 20,000 bulbs in bloom. People came from near and far to see them, by far the prettiest sight in the flower line ever seen in Eastern Oswego County. Some people said it reminded them of California. Next spring we will have over 40,000 bulbs in bloom and many more varieties. It will pay to drive miles to see them. They are generally in bloom from May 1st to May 30th.

Snowdrops, Crocus, Hyacinths, Narcissus and Tulips are to me some of the greatest creations of the Almighty. No matter when you plant them (we have planted them in January) they grow throughout the winter and in early spring are ready to poke their heads up through the soil. If a good covering of snow comes, they grow all the better and come up earlier and better and more even than when there is a dearth of snow to protect them. The first to appear are the Snowdrops, followed shortly by the Crocus, then the Hyacinths, Narcissus and Early Tulips. The Late Flowering and Darwin tulips stretch out the season for these flowers until June 1st and sometimes later, depending upon the earliness or lateness of the particular season. Darwins are considered best for cut flowers and are much in demand for Decoration Day.

Hyacinths

Gen. de Wet. Soft pink.
Gertrude. Deep rose.
Gigantea. Blush pink.
Lady Derby. Delicate pink.
LaVictoire. Brilliant rosy red.
Robert Steiger. Deep rose-carmine.
Roi des Belges. Brilliant crimson-scarlet.
Albertine. Pure white.
La Grandesse. The finest pure white.
L'Innocence. The popular pure white.
Grandeur a Merveille. Blush white.
Baron Van Thuyt. Rich purplish blue.
Enchantress. Delicate porcelain blue.
Grand Maitre. Deep porcelain blue.
King of the Blues. Dark blue.
Schotel. Light blue.
King of the Yellows. Rich deep yellow.
Yellow Hammer. The best golden yellow.
Price, 1st size bulbs for forcing or planting in beds, 15c each; dozen, \$1.50. Second size, 10c each, dozen, \$1.00.

Crocus Bulbs

Colors, white, yellow, blue, purple, striped blue and white, mixed colors. Price, largest size bulbs, 35c per 12; \$2.50 per 100.

Tulips

Single Early Tulips

Artus. Bright, deep scarlet.
Chrysolora. Golden yellow.
Cottage Maid. Pink and white.
Duchesse de Parma. Orange scarlet, yellow edge.
Flamingo. Carmine rose, shading to lighter rose.
Gold Finch. Golden yellow.
Joost Van Vondel. Pure white.
Kaiser Kroon. Bright red, margined golden yellow.
LaReine. Pure white, tinted rose.
Thomas Moore. Rich, brilliant orange scarlet.

Double Early Tulips

Boule de Nieve. Pure white.
Couronne d'Or. Golden yellow.
Murillo. Superb light pink.
Rubra Maxima. Rich, dark scarlet.
Schroonoord. Best double white.
Tournesol. Scarlet, broadly edged yellow.

Parrott Tulips

Constantinople. Orange scarlet with black markings.
Gloriosa. Orange and red.
Lutea Major. Yellow striped.
Markgraef of Baden. Yellow and red.
Perfecta. Yellow, spotted scarlet.

May Flowering or Cottage Garden Tulips

Inglescombe Pink. Delicate rose pink.
Inglescombe Scarlet. Intense scarlet, black center.
Inglescombe Yellow. Bright yellow, called "Yellow Darwin."
LaMarveille. Orange-red and carmine.
Picotee. White, with rose edge.
The Fawn. Pale rosy fawn.

Darwin Tulips

Baronne de la Tonnaye. Bright purplish rose.
Clara Butt. Delicate salmon-pink.
Europa. Carmine-purple.
Flamingo. Delicate shell pink.
Gretchen. Beautiful bluish white.
Harry Veitch. Deep dark red.
La Tulippe Noire (the Black Tulip). Deep purplish maroon.
Loveliness. Soft, rosy carmine.
Mrs. Potter Palmer. Deep rich, violet purple.
Nauticus. Rich cherry rose.
Painted Lady. Pale creamy white.
Prince of Haarlem. Deep rose.
Psyche. Soft rose, inside silvery rose.
Rev. H. Ewbank. Light heliotrope, shaded lavender.
White Queen. White, slightly flushed.
Inglescombe Yellow. The "Yellow Darwin." Very late.

Breeder Tulips

Bronze Queen. Soft buff, inside tinted golden bronze.
Cardinal Manning. Rosy violet, edged bronze.
Chestnut. Chestnut brown.
Turenne. Rich purple, margin of soft yellow.
Yellow Perfection. Bright bronze yellow.
Prices of Tulip Bulbs, mixed varieties, 1st size, 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100. Choice named varieties, any kind, 75c per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Narcissus and Other Bulbs

Emperor. Perianth deep primrose, trumpet rich golden yellow.
Empress. Perianth snow white, trumpet rich yellow, serrated and flanged at the edges.
Von Sion. The true double yellow daffodil.
Price of all daffodils, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.50 per 100. Medium size bulbs, 8c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.50 per 100.
Johnquils. Single and double white, 35c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.
Snowdrops. 35c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.
Paper White Narcissus. 8c each; 75c per doz.; \$5 per 100.
Chinese Sacred Lily. 20c each; dozen, \$2.00.
Calla Lilies. 20c each; dozen, \$2.00.
Lillium Harrissi. True Bermuda Easter Lily. 25c each; dozen, \$3.00.
Lilium Candidum. Madonna Lily. 30c each; doz., \$3.00.
Lilium Auratum. 45c each; dozen, \$4.50.
Lilium Speciosum Album. 45c each; dozen, \$4.50.
Lilium Speciosum Rubrum. 45c each; dozen, \$4.50.

Freesias

Purity. Pure white flowers. 35c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.
Gen. Pershing. Flowers, lavender pink with yellow throat. 70c per doz.; \$5.50 per 100.
Rainbow Mixture. Beautiful shades of pink, purple, blue, yellow, and lavender. 65c per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

Jefferson County, N. Y., Oct. 22nd, 1924.
Enclosed find check for \$12.50. Trees and plants came O. K. F. D. Gurnee.

FARMOGERM

Legume Inoculation

HUMOGERM

Inoculating Cultures

That Increase Crop Production and Greatly Improve the Soil.

Crop and soil experts agree that for best growth, and to put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, it will pay all farmers to inoculate all legumes, even where they are at present successfully grown. The cost is trivial when compared with the profit it will bring you. Legumes are clovers, peas and beans, alfalfa, soy beans, vetches and other plants that grow their seeds in a pod. Their roots are the home of bacteria that draw fertility-building nitrogen from the air and store it in swellings on the roots, called nodules. These nodules not only feed nitrogen to the crop they are on, but rot away in the ground and supply valuable nitrogen to the soil for future crops of corn, wheat, cotton, oats, fruits, etc.



Roots like this mean bigger yields—better soil.

CULTURES AS YOU WANT THEM

Inoculating bacteria may be carried in two ways—on jelly media or on soil media, and we offer what we consider the best of each kind. FARMOGERM has long been recognized as the most virile and biggest result-producing culture on the market. It is in bottles, nitrogen-free jelly media, patented ventilating stopper, guaranteeing it to be fresh, on the acre basis. HUMOGERM contains the high-bred FARMOGERM bacteria carried in a specially prepared humus soil media. It is sold in cans on bushel basis. Both are easy to apply; directions on each package; either will give thorough inoculation.

Specify the kind of seed you wish to inoculate. Order Farmogerm by the acre; Humogerm by the bushel of seed to be planted—and if planting more than one bushel to the acre the 1 bushel size contains sufficient inoculation for the amount of seed planted on one acre.

PRICES

FARMOGERM—Acre Basis

¼-Acre size	\$.50
1-Acre size	1.00
3-Acre size	2.50
12-Acre size	9.00
Garden size, for peas, beans and sweet peas50

HUMOGERM—Bushel Basis

¼-Bushel size	\$.35
½-Bushel size60
1-Bushel size	1.00
2½-Bushel size	2.25
Garden size, for peas, beans and sweet peas25

STIM-O-PLANT

Plant Stimulant Tablet

AN ALL-THE-YEAR FERTILIZER FOR GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS

Growers of fine flowers, shrubs and vegetables for the best markets and for exhibition, fertilize and stimulate them frequently, a little at a time. An excellent fertilizer for this purpose is Stim-U-plant, an odorless, highly concentrated plant food, in tablet form, with guaranteed chemical analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash. The proportions are accurate there is no wasted filler, and in this form you apply plant food exactly when and where and as needed.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN A WONDER GARDEN

These tablets increase production, heighten color and improve quality immediately. Many professional and amateur growers use them extensively all the year round—from early spring until late fall outdoors, during the winter for pot plants, hot-house benches, etc. They are as fine for evergreens and other trees as for all garden and potted plants.

EASY TO USE

Simply insert tablets in soil near plants, or dissolve in water at the rate of four tablets to the gallon and apply as liquid manure. Complete directions with every package.

Order Stim-U-plant tablets with your seed and plant order. Price, Trial size, 15 cts., small size, 25 cts., 100 tablets, 75cts., 1,000, \$3.50 postpaid.

The Hawkeye Tree Protector

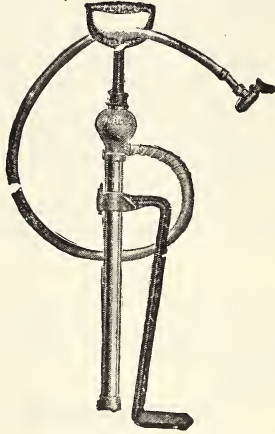


For protecting trees, shrubs, etc., from rabbits, mice and other gnawing or girdling animals. Made of water-rock elm which becomes extremely hard and tough when exposed to the weather. The wood has a peculiar bitter taste which is obnoxious to all gnawing animals. The protectors are chemically treated on one end with a coal tar preparation to prevent decaying of the wood when it comes in contact with the soil.

If set two inches in the soil, they protect trees or plants like tomatoes, etc., from cut worms, frosts, etc. When ready to use, soak protector 15 minutes in water, wrap them around the trees as many times as possible with the black or treated end down. Tie with string or wire at top and bottom. Crowd the top of the protector a little tighter at the top, so he string or wire won't slip down. Protects from all gnawing insects and prevents damage caused by tools in cultivation. Shipping weight 30 lbs. per 100 protectors. Price, 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.25; \$2.00 per 100; \$15 per 1000.

Red Cross Spray Pumps

The most handy and reliable kind of spray pump made. May be used for a variety of purposes, such as spraying trees, plants and vines, washing wagons, automobiles, windows, spraying hen houses and cow barns, etc. Costs but little and is almost indispensable. You mix up your spray material and put it into a pail. You then insert the pump in the pail, placing your foot on the lever outside. You begin pumping and spraying with the hand. We have two patterns of the Red Cross pump, the "Handy", or single tube double action pump complete for \$3.50. The "Utility", double tube double action spray pump, price, \$4.25.



Hybridized Potato Seed

From the Seed Balls—Headquarters Stock
Millions never saw a potato seed ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This remarkable seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.
Growing new and distinct seedling potatoes from the Seed Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones. Price 1 packet, 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

Lang's Plant Weeder

A handy tool for removing weeds from between and about plants after superficial hoeing. Adapted for close work and to take the place of and save the fingers. Price, 25c, postpaid.

Neponset Waterproof Flower Pots

Take the Place of Earthen Pots, at Less Than Half Price, and in Most Cases Are Just as Good.



2 1/4 inch,	100,	\$.70;	1000,
\$3.60.			
2 1/2 inch,	100,	\$.80;	1000,
\$4.25.			
3 inch,	100,	\$1.00;	1000,
\$5.50.			
3 1/2 inch,	100,	\$1.10;	1000,
\$7.00.			
4 inch,	100,	\$1.50;	1000,
\$8.75.			
5 inch,	100,	\$2.00;	1000,
\$15.00.			
6 inch,	100,	\$3.00;	1000,
\$19.00.			

500 at 1/2 price of 1000, plus 25c for recrating. Advantages of Neponset paper pots over Earthen pots:

1. They save all losses from breakage.
 2. Weigh just one-tenth as much. Easier to handle. Reduce freight and express bills.
 3. Hold moisture better.
 4. Much less expensive.
- They are made of a tough, lasting and thoroughly waterproof paper. The pots may be used over and over again. Can be used in every way that earthen pots can be used. Ideal for transplanting and shipping potted plants and for rooting or shipping strawberry, tomato or cabbage plants. Sample mailed for 5 cents.

Fall Bearing Strawberry Seed

These seeds were saved by ourselves from berries grown on our own place and we know what they are. The most of them are taken from the Progressive. Next to the Progressive, the most of the seeds are taken from the Neverfail, but there is also a good sprinkling of seeds saved from berries of the Francis, Americus, and Superb. We have sold these seeds in every state of the Union and in many foreign countries and they give almost universal satisfaction. It takes a long time for them to come up and some people are not patient enough. Complete directions for sowing and caring for them are printed on each packet. We have letters from parties in Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Japan and other places, telling of great successes with these seeds. It is almost incredible what can be accomplished with them. If sown in February and well cared for they will produce fruit in the following August or as quickly as tomatoes from the seeds. Price, 25c per packet; 5 packets for \$1.00; 500 seeds in the packet.

Farmer's Handy Strawberry Setter

For Setting Strawberry, Raspberry, Tomato, Cabbage and Other Plants.
This tool is so simple, it requires no skill to operate it. Anyone can set strawberry or vegetable plants with Farmer's Strawberry Setter, as it has no complicated mechanism and sets plants more easily and in better shape than any other tool made. It consists of a blade about 3-16 inch thick, 3 to 4 inches wide and about 8 inches long, with a handle inserted at right angles with the blade, very similar in shape to an adz. These tools are hand forged, made of the very best material by a local blacksmith, and will last a lifetime if properly cared for. Not only is this tool the very best thing ever devised for setting strawberry plants, but it is also the very best tool for working among the runners after they get thick, and for heeling in, or rather tipping in black raspberry plants. These tools, if made by machinery might be sold for 75c, but ours are all hand forged and worth several times as much. Price \$1.50 each. Your money back if not satisfied. No strawberry grower can afford to be without one.

Mushroom Spawn

American Spore Culture Spawn, produced from original spore cultures under the new French process which permits the indefinite reproduction of selected varieties without dilution of the strain. Positively the most vigorous and prolific spawn on the market. Each brick weighs from 1 and one-fourth to 1 and one-third lbs. and will spawn from 8 to 10 square feet of beds. We keep on hand the white variety which is generally preferred in the markets, but can supply the cream or brown varieties, if desired. Per brick, 30c 5 bricks, \$1.25; by express or freight, 10 bricks, \$2.00; 25 bricks, \$4.50; 100 bricks, \$17.

LETTERS FROM CUSTOMERS

Worcester, Mass., July 30th, 1923.

The Marshall strawberry plants arrived O. K. and they seem to be taking hold nicely.

Eric P. Carlberg.

Bennington Co., Vt., Sept. 14th, 1923.

I received peony, it was as nice a plant as I ever received from a nursery.

Lottie Bentley.

West Springfield, Mass., June 5th, 1924.

We are pleased to advise that plants were received in good condition

Riverdale Nurseries.

Union County, N. J., Nov. 16th, 1923.

About three years ago I bought 25 Idaho raspberry plants from you. They have given us a great deal of satisfaction, bearing heavily from the end of June to the first of August.

Miss Mabel Churchill.

Essex County, N. J., June 12th, 1924.

The blackberry and other roots have arrived safely.

M. S. Crane.

Burlington Co., N. J., June 20th, 1924.

I received my little chicks the 19th and fine chicks they were. I am very much pleased with them. I never saw better.

Margaret L. Curran.

Macomb County, Mich., April 3rd, 1924.

My neighbor, Edward Dufrey, asked my advice about sending you an order. Being satisfied with whatever we have ever ordered of you, I suggested that he send his order to you. Hoping it will prove satisfactory.

Allen G. Carter.

Isabelle County, Mich., Feb. 15th, 1924.

Some years I buy and some years I do not, but I want your catalog. Your Bull Moose potatoes are very fine in quality.

Francis G. Smith.

Allen County, Indiana, 2-13-24.

I purchased Plum Farmer raspberries of you last year and all plants grew but four. I want to order strawberry and raspberry plants this year.

Joseph C. Pranger.

Cook County, Ill., Feb. 22nd, 1924.

The Quince tree lived and is doing fine. Please send me a list of apple and plum trees.

H. P. Thorne.

Alexandria County, Va., June 10th, 1924.

I bought plants of you last spring and this is the first year and they are bearing abundantly.

Alice M. Inderman.

Wyoming Co., Pa., May 22nd, 1924.

The blackberries I received from you recently were fine.

John J. Evans.

Jefferson County, Pa., Oct. 3rd, 1921.

The 2,500 strawberry plants received last week are fine plants and I am well pleased with them. Thanking you for prompt shipment.

J. W. Mayhew.

Milwaukee Co., Wis., July 1st, 1921.

Last spring I bought 500 Concord grapes and 500 gooseberries of you and I wish to say that I lost only 3 of the grapes and 7 of the gooseberries, which I believe is a good record.

Jesse F. Cory.

Iron County, Utah, May 19th, 1924.

The strawberries, roses and shrubs I received from you a year ago are doing fine.

Mrs. Harley W. Dalton.

Macoupin Co., Ills., April 17th, 1924.

My recent order of vines came in fine condition and are growing.

W. F. Stemmons.

Champaign Co., Ills., April 22nd, 1924.

I received the Horse Radish all O. K. Many thanks.

J. A. Curzon.

York County, Me., April 15th, 1924.

The fruit trees purchased of you came through fine.

C. G. Scammon.

Holmes County, Ohio, April 17th, 1924.

I received the raspberry plants I ordered from you some time ago. They were in fine shape.

Mrs. Fred Deuber.

Ontario, Canada, October 10th, 1923.

We thank you for your prompt delivery of goods, which came through all in No. 1 shape. We will be ordering more later on.

John Landon.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada, Jan. 27th.

The everbearing seeds I got of you last year came up well. It will be interesting to see what kind of fruit comes. As you say, all the plants seem a little different.

Mrs. James Black.

March 31st, 1924.

The apple and pear trees I bought of you about four years ago are doing fine.

H. E. Cole.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1924.

My Barberry received in splendid condition. I would like to have two more Butterfly bushes.

Marie Goebel.

Windham County, Conn., May 17th, 1924.

I am writing to let you know how pleased I am with the geraniums I received from you last year. Have not lost but one or two and wish to get a few more

Mrs. Leonnie Shipper.

Fairfield County, Conn., 8-31-24.

The Royal Purple raspberries and the grape vine are alive O. K.

C. R. Travis.

Hartford, Conn., May 1st, 1924.

Kindly send the following things listed below by parcel post. The grape vines bought of you a year ago have done so well we are sending with utmost confidence that we shall be pleased.

Mrs. J. Seward Wilson.

Carroll Co., N. H., Sept. 6th, 1923.

Received the S. A. Nutt geraniums in fine growing condition. I am delighted with them.

Mrs. E. A. Dolloff.

New Haven, Conn., 5-19-24.

Had the Americus strawberry from you many years ago and found them O. K.

John W. Newton.

Hartford Co., Conn., Oct. 3rd, 1923.

Will remember your kindness when I have a chance to speak a good word for you.

Lewis J. Cook.

Fairfield Co., Conn., May 6th, 1924.

It may interest you to know that sixteen years ago we got asparagus roots from you; every plant lived and the bed is still yielding well. Have been cutting for the past three weeks.

Mrs. K. V. Saint Mauer.

New Haven Co., Conn., March 3rd.

Summer before last I ordered 6 improved Elderberry plants. Last fall I picked nearly two gallons of the berries, solid berries minus the stems. The berries are very large except on one bush. I only gathered three-fourths of the yield.

John P. Studley.

Litchfield Co., Conn., April 15th, 1924.

Would like to mention that the 1200 asparagus roots purchased of you 2 years ago have made a splendid looking bed. Everyone has admired it and I informed them as to the source of the roots and I hope you have received other orders through this medium.

E. W. Day.

Chittenden Co., Vt., July 23rd, 1924.

I received the Cauliflower plants and Rhubarb roots which were in fine shape.

Vernon H. Bullock.

Rutland Co., Vt., May 1st, 1924.

The 200 strawberry and 100 raspberry plants you recently sent us arrived O. K. and are showing signs of life. Send us 250 each Warfield and Dunlap, C. O. D.

Gray Knapp.

Berkshire County, Mass., Jan. 27th, 1924.

Having been very much pleased with our shipment from you last year, I am contemplating a much larger order this year and would appreciate your sending me one of your late catalogues as soon as possible.

Mrs. Harrison Greene.

Westchester County, N. Y., April 23rd, 1924.

Please send my order at your earliest convenience. I inclose check. I didn't lose a single strawberry plant during the winter.

Grace L. Fenton.

Steuben Co., N. Y., April 22nd, 1924.

We received the trees and berry plants in O. K. condition.

Sidney Derrick.

Seneca County, N. Y., Feb. 14th, 1924.

I received the Rex begonia you sent me. It came in very nice shape.

Mrs. Myron W. VanNess.

Errie County, N. Y., May 7th, 1924.

The plants you sent me look very nice. I am very much pleased with same.

Fred A. Knaisch.

Oswego County, N. Y., May 26th, 1924.

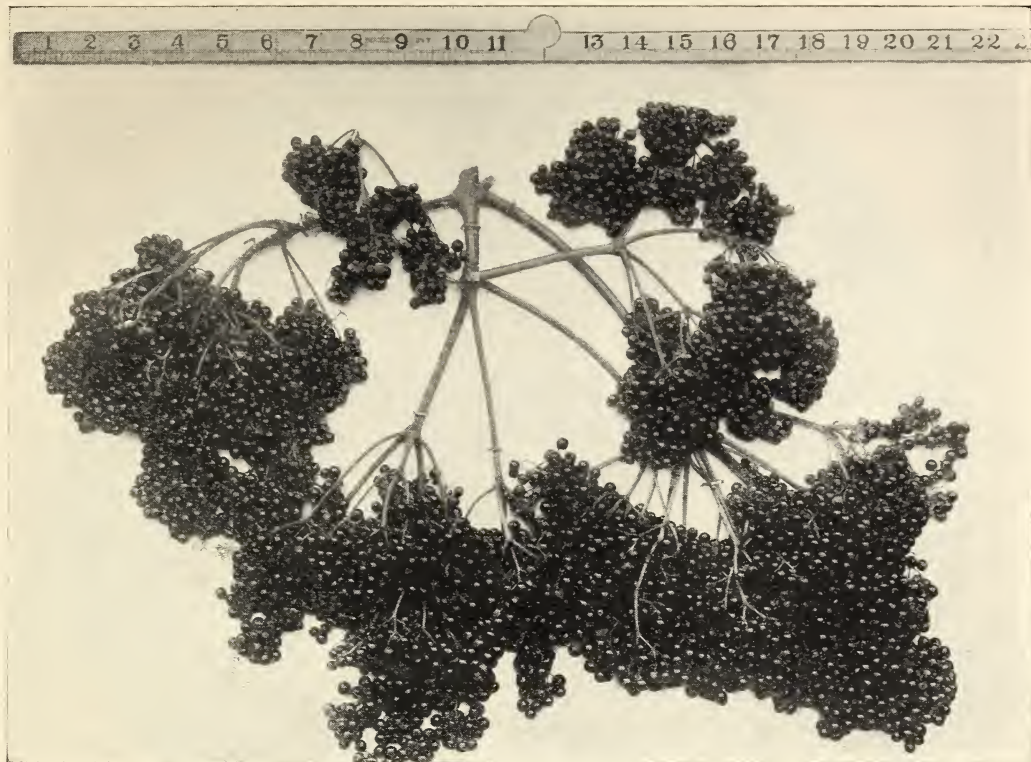
I received the 100 red raspberry plants, all in good shape and am sending an order for my son.

W. A. Baldwin.

Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 15th, 1924.

The Black Raspberry bushes received in fine condition. Many thanks for the aster seeds and the extra number of raspberry plants.

Miss Cora May Brown.



Adams' Improved Elderberry

A new fruit perfected from the common elderberry of the fields. Very suitable for pies, sauce and other purposes. Everyone likes elderberries, but up to the present time, the only way to get them was out in fields and by the sides of fences. Here is an improved variety, the berries of which sometimes measure nearly one-third of an inch in diameter. A few bushes in the corner of your yard or garden will produce all the fruit you will need. The berries are not only larger, but finer in every way than the wild variety. Price, single plants, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12; \$35.00 per 100.

Copy of Certificate of Inspection, No. 380

Sent with each shipment
STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF FARMS AND MARKETS
BERNE A. PYRKE, Commissioner

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the nursery stock of L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, County of Oswego, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Farms and Markets Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1925.

Dated Albany, N. Y., September 1, 1924.

BERNE A. PYRKE, Commissioner.

By GEO. G. ATWOOD,
Director Bureau of Plant Industry.

This certificate also covers the double inspection of raspberries for Mosaic disease. The State of New York requires that raspberry fields from which raspberry plants are sold, must be inspected for Mosaic twice during the growing season. It is unlawful to import from another state or to sell or plant from our own state, any raspberry plants that have not been double inspected for Mosaic disease.

IMPORTANT

OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH THE ORDER

We do not like to send goods C. O. D. unless at least one-fourth the amount of money is sent in with the order. We however, vary this rule with old tried and true customers. In any business, however well conducted, there will be mistakes made in the height of the busy season when everybody is over worked. If anything is wrong about your order, write us fairly and decently about it and we will see that it is adjusted. Abusive and threatening letters do not count here. We will adjust all differences where we are to blame and in many cases when we are not to blame. It must be remembered that transportation has been rotten for the past few years but is now improving. We do not agree to replace plants, etc., that die unless it can be proven that we are at fault. Only the concern that sends out agents and charges several times the price we ask can afford to do this. More plants and trees are lost due to the ignorance and carelessness of inexperienced planters than from any other cause. We endeavor to send out only good, fresh stock, but when it reaches the customer, it is not always in the best of shape, but in nine cases out of ten can be saved with proper care. **DO NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES REFUSE A SHIPMENT FROM US.** Take it and do the best you know how and let us know all about it and we will endeavor to make things right. The nurseryman or seedsman who advertises that he never has a shipment go wrong or never gets a complaint is either not getting many orders or is a born liar.

Address L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, N. Y.,



RED PATH
RASPBERRY
L. J. FARMER **PULASKI N. Y.**